

2.5 2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0

10

gach cruadail. Chuir na Laoich o na ghineadh sibh, le taic nam Beann, le misneachd an Dàn, 's le faobhar an claidheimh, na *Ròimhich* o shean, air ais do'n tìr chein, ged cheannsaich iad carran mhor dhe 'n Domhain. 'S anns na blaraibh cian-iomraideach a thugadh anuadh, air feadh na h-Eorpa, 'n uair a bhagair Aintighearna na Frainge, gu ladarna, aon tigh-daorsa a dheanamh de 'n t-saoghal gu léir, sheas sibhse, mar bu dual, ri gualainn bhur Rìgh dhùthchasaich, gu calma, curanta, cunbhallach, bhur n-anamaibh bras 's'a chath, le meamnadh Ghaisgeach na Feinne, agus fhuair sibh, mar iadsan, moladh ann an dànaibh gach Dùthcha, nach leigear air diochuimhn gus an sguir na soluis neamhaidh a thomhas bhliadhnachan agus linntean.

Gum a fad a mhealas sibh an cliù sin a tha cho dligheach d'ar muinntir, anns gach deadh bheus agus deadh ghniomh. Lionmhor bitheadh 'ur slìochd mar Reultaibh nèimhe, cruadalach mar an darach nach cìosnich slàn a gheamhraidh; a's gun robh saorsa, agus sonas, gu bràth, ag aiteachadh tìr nam Beann, 's nan Gleann, 's nam Breacan !!!

DO 'N UISEIG,

R'A H-ORAN FEASGAIR.

'Fhilidh éibhinn
Sin, a dh'èireas
Do na spèuraibh,
Far nach léur dhomh—
'S mi ga d' éisdeachd,
'S tric mi 'g éigheadh
'N ann o *shéraph*
Ghoid thu gleusan òrain sin?
O, 'eòin mo rùin,
'S na ribheid chiùin,—
Le d' rann gun smùr,
'Sled' phronntachd lùth'r,
Tha mi 'n leth-dhùil

Gur spiorad thu
Bha fada 'n dùn,
Far nach mill ùine òigeal-
achd.

An guth o 'n chlàr
Chuir gean air Saul
Bàrd bheag mo ghràidh?
No 'n Oisein àigh
Tha 'd riochd, gu h-àrd?
O! Rìgh nam Bàrd!
Ma's e, cha nàr
Ged tha 'n ceòl tlàth 'toirt
dheòire uam.

A Mhìc nan neul,
Tha guth do bhéil
A' cur 'an céill
Gu bheil thu'n gaol:—
Gun dol do'n t-saogh'l
Os ceann nan reul,
Cha-n fhaighear sgeul
Air dad cho nèamhaidh,
shòlasach !

O ! sud thu 'n àird—
Mar chaidh am fàidh
Do thìr an àigh,—
No anam Bàird,
'Nuair leaghas gràdh
A chridhe blàth,
'S e 'seinn a dhàin
Do'n rìbhinn mhàlt is Ceòl-
raidh dha.

Feuch mar d' fhuair thu
Nis a suas ort!
Nèdil mu'n cuairt ort,
Ceòl a's suaimhneas ;—
'Bheil do smuaintean,

Air do luaidh 'n sin ?
No 'm fàth duain dhuit
Rìgh nan sluagh a ghlòireachadh ?

Pill, mo leug thu !
Pill mu'n téid thu
Far nach feud mi
Tuillidh d' éisdeachd,
'S mu 'm fàg trèubhan
Binn nan speuran
Air bheag glèusaidh
An clàir fèin, a dh-fhòghlum
uait !

O ! stad dhe d' dhuain,
Tha 'n là 'san uaigh ;
Tha 'ghrian 'sa' chuan ;
Tha 'n druid 'na suain ;
Tha 'n rionnag shuas :—
A nuas, a nuas,
A's faigh do dhuais
'An cneas do luaidh—'so
GHLÒMUIN E.

DO 'N GHREIN.

O ! thusa fèin a shiubhlas shuas
Cruinn mar làn-sgiath chruaidh nan triath,
Cia as tha do dhearsa gun ghruaim,
Do sholus a ta buan, a ghrian ?
Thig thu ann ad àille thréin,
Is foluichidh réil uainn an triall,
A' ghealach 'g a dubhadh san speur
'G a cleith fèin fo stuaidh 'san iar.
Tha thusa ann ad astar a mhàin,
Co tha dàna bhi 'nad chòir ?

Tuitidh darag o'n chruaich àird,
 Tuitidh earn fo aois a's scorr :
 Tràoghaidh agus lionaidh 'n cuan,
 Foluichear shuas an reul 'san speur
 Tha thusa d' aon a chaidh fo bhuaidh
 An aoibhneas buan do sholuis féin.
 'Nuair dhubhas m' an domhan stoirm
 Le torran borb is dealan beithr',
 Seallaidh tu 'na d' àille o'n toirm,
 Fiamh-ghàir ort am bruaillean nan speur.
 Ach dhomhsa tha do sholas faoin,
 'S nach faic mi chaidh do ghruis.
 Sgaoileadh cùil is òr-bhuidh ciabh
 Air aghaidh nan neòil san ear :
 No 'nuair a chritheas anns an iar
 Le do dhearsa ciar air lear.
 'S maith dh' fheudadh gu bheil thu mar mi féin,
 'S an àm gu treun, 's gun fheum air àm ;
 Ar bliadhnaibh a' tèarnadh o'n spéur
 A' siubhal le chéile gu 'n ceann.
 Biodh aoibhneas ort féin, a ghrian,
 'S tu neartmhor, a thriath, 'nad òige ;
 'S brònach mi-thaitneach an aois,
 Mar ghealach fhaoi san speur,
 A' ruith fo neul air raon,
 'S an liath-cheo air taobh nan earn,
 An osag o thuath air an réith ;
 Fear-siubhail fo bheud 's e mall.

An d'fhàg thu gorm-astar nan speur,
 A mhic gun bheud, a's òr-bhui ciabh ?
 Tha dorsan na h-oidheche dhuit rèidh,
 Agus pàillun do ehlos 's an iar.
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,
 A choimhead fir a's gloine gruaidh ;

A togail fo eagal an ceann ;
 Ri d' fhaicinn cho àillidh 'nad shuain,
 Theich iadsan gun tuar o d' thaobh.
 Gabhsa codal ann do chòs,
 A ghrian ! is till e d' chlos le h-aoibhneas.

SGEUL COMAIL.

Bha Comal o Alba féin ;
 Thar ceud beinn bu thriath an triath,
 O mhìle sruth dh'òladh 'fhéidh ;
 Chluinnt' a choin air mìle sliabh ;
 Bha 'aghaidh cho sèimh ri òighe,
 Bu bhàs a làmh mhòr do laoich.
 Bha 'rùn do ainnir, 's bu chòrr i.
 Nighinn Chomhluich nan còrn 's nam faobh.
 B' is' an gath-gréine 'measg bhan ;
 Bu duibhe na fitheach a ciabh ;
 Bu luath a caoin sheilg air tràigh ;
 Chluinnt' a bogh' air ghaoith nan sliabh.
 Bha h-anam air Comal a' tàmh ;
 'S tric thachair 'an gràdh an suil,
 'S a' mhonadh bha iomairt an làmh,
 Bu taitneach an sanas air chùl.
 Bu rùn do Ghruamal an òigh ;
 Triath Ardbheinn nam mòr neòil.
 Bha 'aire mu h-astar o shlòigh,
 Nàmhaid Chomail nan gorm-sgiath.
 Aon là o 'n t seilg, is iad sgìth,
 Ceò a cleith na frìth o 'n t-sluagh,
 Thachair Comal is ainnir gun chliath
 'N còs Ronain aig srìth nan stuadh,
 Aite-còmhnuidh do Chomal o 'n t-seilg,
 Dha féin is do àirm nam buadh.
 Bha ceud sgiath àrd gun mheirg,
 Ceud clogad treun de chruaidh.

' Gabh tuinidh, 's e thubhairt an t-òg,
 ' A Ghealmhìn a's àillidh snuagh ;
 Ghath-soluis a's ainneamh 'an còs ;
 Chi mi cabrach mòr mu' n chruaich ;
 Falbhaidh, ach tilleam gun tàmh.
 ' Tha m' eagal mu nàmhaid, ' thuirt òigh,
 Mu Ghruamal nach éirich 'an dàn,
 Dha's annsa Ronan 's a chòs.
 Ach fuiricheam am measg nan àrm
 Gu d' thilleadh o thoirm na seilg.
 Dh'fhalbh e gu Mora an fhéidh.
 Chum feuchainn nach d' thréig a ghràdh,
 Chuir ise na h-àirm oirre féin,
 Is luathaich i 'ceum gu tràigh.
 Shaoil e gur nàmhaid a bh'ann ;
 Bhuail a chridh' gu h-àrd a chliabh ;
 Thionndaidh a dhearg-chruth gu bàn,
 Mu 'shùile bha dorchadas ciar ;
 Tharruing e 'm bogha gu 'chùl ;
 Leum o 'thaifeid iuthaidh réidh ;
 Thuit Ghealmhìn 'n a fuil, a rùn.
 Thàinig 's b'fhiadhaich a ghnùis 's a cheum,
 Ghairm air nighinn Chomluich nan long
 Gun fhreagradh o thòrn no sliabh,
 ' C' àite bheil thu, rùn nan sonn,
 Ainnir ghasda nan tròm-chiabh ?
 Bha 'cridhe-se 'clisgeadh thall
 Mu 'n iuthaidh a dh' fhàg a làmh,
 ' An tus' a nighinn Chomluich a t' ann ?
 'S e 'tuiteam gun dàil mu 'bràigh.
 Fhuair sealgair an dithis a b' ùr
 'An àros an fhéidh ri stuaidh.
 Bu dorch a laithean mu 'rùn,
 Bu lìonmhor a cheum mu 'h-uaigh :
 Thàinig luingeas naimhd' o thuath,
 Bhuail 'us chuir fo ruaig an dàimh.

Ag iarraidh a' bhàis roimh 'n t-sluagh,
 Co a bhriseadh a chruaidh air tràigh;
 Thilg e 'airm dhùbh-ghorm air réith?
 Thuaireadh iuthaidh a chré gun bhàigh.
 Tha 'chodal, a Ghealmhìn, ri d' thaobh
 Mu iomairt na gaoith air chuan.
 Chi maraich' an uaigh maraon
 'S e 'g éiridh air druim nan stuadh.

EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION.

1. Sleighing is good. Walking is bad. That action was wicked. Where is the hair-brush? "Well" (Ma ta), he replied, "I do not believe in getting drunk as some folk *do* (nà), but I like to have a good time, now and then." To-day is fine. Take a chair. Bring your chair up near the fire. Exhausted by fatigue, I lay down to rest. A young man of talent and perseverance may reasonably have hope of success in life. The valiant do not taste of death but once.

2. He cut the paper with the scissors. He writes a good hand. Ring the bell. Did you hear the news. *He is to be pitied* (Is mairg) *who holds out* (infinitive, §85, R. 41) the hand of poverty to a hen's heart. Shut the door of the parlor. The snow is well-nigh gone. The students of that college honour their Professors. He said he would be here at seven o'clock. My friend is charitable and kind.

3. There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave! the grave!—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment.—*Irving*.

4. Your favour of May 14th was duly received. The book of anecdotes, for which I am *much obliged to*

you (mòran 'nad chomuinn), arrived a few days *later* ('na dhéigh). I and all your other friends here are well. *John has gone* (chaidh) to Halifax and will probably call to see you. Nothing of importance has disturbed the usual monotony of our country life. *I am* (Is mise) *ever* (a h-uile là a chi 'us nach fhaic) your faithful friend, Evan.

GAELIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Accent all words on the first syllable; except compound words whose parts are separated by a hyphen (-), which are accented on the first syllable of each part.

a, <i>poss. pron.</i> (Ex. XIII) <i>his</i> .	<i>n.</i>), number; <i>v., p.</i> dh'
See §48.	àireamh, <i>fut.</i> àirmheidh,
ach, <i>conj.</i> but, except.	number, reckon, count.
ad, <i>after ann</i> , =do, <i>pers.</i>	àird, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , height, prom-
<i>pron.</i> thy.	otory, point of the com-
aghaidh, <i>n. 6. f.</i> (-nean), face,	pass.
countenance; an aghaidh,	àiridh, <i>a. 2.</i> , worthy, ex-
against; air aghaidh, for-	cellent.
ward.	ais, <i>n.</i> always used with air;
àgh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , prosperity,	air ais, <i>comp. adv.</i> , back,
delight.	backwards, a redundant
àille, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , beauty.	<i>poss. pron.</i> is s.-t. pld.
àillidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , beautiful ex-	betw. air & ais.
quisite.	àite, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-an or -achan,
ainneamh, <i>a. 1.</i> , rare, seldom	<i>n.</i>) place; 'an aite, <i>comp.</i>
àinnir, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>),	<i>prep.</i> instead of; àite-
virgin, maiden.	còmhnuidh, dwelling,
aintighearn, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , tyrant.	abode.
aire, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , heed, attention.	aithne, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , knowledge;
àireamh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-a, or -an,	is...dhomh, I know (§73)

- aithnich, *v. reg. tr.*, know, recognize.
 àitich *v. reg. tr. & int.* inhabit, dwell.
 Albainn, *n. 5. f.*, Alba, *6. f.*, Scotland.
 Albainn Nuadh (*a. 2.*), Nova Scotia.
 amhaire, *v. int.*, look, behold, see, observe.
 'an *contr.* for ann an, in.
 anam, *n. 3. m.* (-an, *n.*), soul, mind, life.
 anns, *prep.*, in, into.
 annsa *irreg. compar.* dearer, more beloved (§38).
 anuadh, *adv.* anew, again.
 aogas, *n. 1. m.*, countenance, likeness, appearance.
 aoibhneas, *n. 1. m.*, joy, gladness.
 aois, *n. 2. & 3. f.*, age.
 àrd, *a. 1.* high, tall, great.
 †Ard-bheinn, *n. 2. f.* Ardven, a lofty hill or mountain.
 àrm, *n. 1. m.*, weapon; *pl.* armour.
 àrmait, *n. 2. f.* (-an, *g.*), an army.
 àros, *n. 1. m. & f.*, (-an, *n.*), mansion, palace, abode.
 a's, *contr. s.t.* used for 'us = agus
 as, *prep.* out, out of.
 astar, *n. 1. m.*, path, journey, voyage.
 Bagair *v. inter.* threaten (*inf.* bagradh or bagairt).
 bàigh, *n. 2. f.*, love, kindness.
 bàn, *a. 1.*, white, pale, light, wan.
 bàs, *n. 1. m.*, death (*g.* bàis).
 bàta, *n. 6. m. & f.*, a boat (-ichean).
 banoglach, *n. 1. f.*, a maid-servant.
 beag, *a. 1.*, little, small.
 beagan, *n. 1. m.*, a little, a few.
 bean, see page 25, woman, wife.
 beartas, *n. 1. m.*, riches, wealth.
 beinn, *n. 2. f.*, hill; *plur. nom.* beanntan, *gen.* beann.
 beithir, *n. 4. f.*, (-ichean to *contr. n.*) a thunder-bolt.
 beud, *n. 6. m.* (-an), mischievous, hurt.
 beus, *n. 3. m.* (-an, *n.*), habit, custom, manners, morals, virtue.
 binn, *a. 2.*, melodious, sweet, true.
 blàth, *n. 3. m.*, a blossom; *a. 1.*, warm.
 blàr, *n. 1. m.* (-an, *n.*) field, a battle.
 bliadhna, *n. 6. f.* (*plur.* bliadhn-a, -an, -achan, -aichean), a year.

- bogha, *n. 6. m.*, (-chan,) a bow.
 boirionnach, *n. 1. m.*, a female, a woman.
 borb, *a. 1.*, brave, strong; haughty; fierce, savage, cruel.
 bràigh, see page 25.
 bras, *a. 1.*, brisk, active, daring; quick, hasty, wanton.
 bràth, *n. 3. m.*, conflagration; gu bràth, *comp. adv.*, for ever.
 brathair, *n. 5. m. (plur. bràithrean)*, brother.
 breacan, *n. 1. m. (-an, n.)* a plaid, tartan.
 briathar, *n. 1. m. (-an, n.)*, word, oath.
 brìgh, *n. 6. f.*, essence, virtue, energy; do bhrìgh, *comp. prep.*, in virtue of, because of.
 bròn, *n. 1. m.*, sorrow, grief.
 brònach, *a. 2.*, sorrowful, pitiable, contemptible.
 bruailleán, *n. 1. m.*, tumult; troubled, boding gloom.
 buadh, *n. 1. f. (-an, n.)*, virtue; quality.
 buaidh, *n. 4. f. (plur. nom. buaidhean, gen. buadh)*, victory.
 buail, *v. tr.* strike.
 buan, *a. 1.*, lasting, durable.
- buille, *n. 6. f. (-an)*, a stroke.
 builsgean, *n. 6. m. (-an)*, centre, middle; 'am builsgean, *comp. prep.*, in the midst of.
 cabrach, *n. 1. m.*, a stag.
 Caillean, *n. 1. m.*, Colin.
 cainnt, *n. 2. f. (-ang.)* speech.
 calma, *a. 2.*, strong, resolute, brave.
 caoin, *a. 2.*, delightful, pleasing, genial, smooth.
 caoidh, *v. int.*, lament, mourn, bewail; *n. 2. f.*, lamentation, weeping.
 caraid, *n. 2. m. (plur. càirdean)* a relation; a friend.
 càrn, *n. 1. m.*, a heap of stones raised over the tomb of a hero; a heap, a pile; *v. tr.*, heap, pile together.
 càs, *n. 1. m. (-an, n.)*, emergency, difficulty, hardship; situation, ease.
 cath, *n. 3. m. (-an, n.)* battle, fight.
 ceann, *n. 1. m.*, head; end, extremity.
 ceannsaich, *v. tr.*, quell, tame, subdue, conquer.
 ceart, *a. 1.*, just, fair, right; precise.
 ceil, *v. tr.*, conceal, hide, (see P. 70).

céile, *n. 6. f. & m.*, equal ;
le chéile, together.

céill *dat.* of ciall ; eir an
céill, set forth.

ceòd, *n. 3. m.*, vapour, mist,
smoke.

ceòl, *n. 1. m.*, music, melody.

ceòlradh, *n. 1. f.* (-can, *g.*),
muse, the muses.

ceum, *n. 1. m.* (-an, *n.*),
step, footstep, degree.

cha, *adv.*, not ; *v.* see page
76.

cho, *adv.*, as, so.

chunnaic, *v. past ind.* of faic.

cia, *adv.* how, what ; cia
as ? whence ?

ciabh, *n. 3. f.* (-an, *n.*) lock
of hair, hair.

ciall, *n. 2. f.*, reason, sense,
meaning, opinion.

cian, *a. 1.*, long, vast, far,
distant ; *n. 2. m.* (*dat.*
sing. cèin), length, dis-
tance *in time or place.*

cian-ionraideach, *a. 1. & 2.*
distant, far away.

cianalas, *n. 1. m.*, melan-
choly, dulness, sadness.

ciar, *a. 1.*, dark, dusky,
dark brown, dark grey.

ciatach, *a. 2.*, elegant, beau-
tiful, lovely, becoming.

cìosnaich, *v. reg.*, overpower,
conquer, subdue, weary
out.

cinneach, *n. 1. m.*, a nation.

cinnteach, *a. 2.*, certain,
sure, exact.

cladhaich, *v. reg.* dig (*inf.*
cladhach.)

claimheamh, *n. 1. m.* (*plnr.*

claimhneach & claidh-
mhean), a sword.

clàr, *n. 1. m.*, a harp, (*gen.*
clàir).

cliabh, *n. 1. m.*, a basket
used for carrying burdens ;
the chest.

clisg, *v. reg. int.*, start, leap
for fear.

clìth, *a. 1.* left, vile ; *n. 2. f.*,
strength, vigour.

clìù, *n. 6. & 3. m.*, praise,
renown, fame.

clogad, *n. 1. m.*, a helmet.

clos, *n. 6. m.*, rest, stillness,
sleep ; *v. tr. & int.*, hush,
still, be still.

cluinn, *v.*, hear ; chluinnt'
for chluinnteadh.

cneas, *n. 3. m.* (-an, *n.*) breast
bosom.

codal, *n. 1. m.*, sleep.

coimhead, *v. int.*, look, be-
hold, see.

còir, *a. 1.*, just, right, honest,
virtuous ; *n. 4. f.*, right,
justice, probity ; vicinity.

coireach, *a. 2.*, guilty, faulty.

còm, *n. 1. m.*, the abdomen,
the region of the viscera,

the chest ; the trunk of the body.	<i>dat. cuid ; plur. n. cod-aichean</i>), part, share ; victuals, food ; effects, property ; <i>a. indef.</i> , some, certain (followed by <i>de.</i>)
Comal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Comal, <i>a man's name</i> .	<i>cuimhne, n. 6. f.</i> , memory, remembrance.
Comhluch, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Conloch or Coloch, <i>a man's name</i> .	<i>cuir, v. reg. tr.</i> , put, place ; sow.
companach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a companion.	<i>cùl, n. 1. m.</i> , the back, back of anything.
còrn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a drinking cup.	<i>cumhachd, n. 6. m.</i> , (-an), power, might, authority.
craobh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , a tree ; foam.	<i>cunbhallach, a. 2.</i> , constant, steady.
cré, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , clay ; dust ; being.	<i>curanta, a. 2.</i> , heroic, valorous.
cridhe, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-achan), heart ; middle, centre.	<i>d'a, contr.</i> for do a, to his or her.
cridheil, <i>a. 1.</i> , hearty, cheerful.	<i>dad, n. 6. m.</i> , a little, a little of anything, anything.
crith, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , trembling.	<i>dàil, n. 4. f.</i> (<i>gen. dàlach, plur. dàlaichean</i>), delay, procrastination ; nearness, proximity, contact.
cruach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (an, n), a pile, heap, stack, hill.	<i>dall, a. 1.</i> , blind ; dim, obscure ; opaque ; <i>v. tr.</i> make blind.
cruadal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , difficulty, hardship, danger.	<i>dàn, a. 2.</i> , bold, daring, impudent.
cruadalach, <i>a. 2.</i> , dangerous, hazardous ; courageous, energetic.	<i>dànachd, n. 6. f.</i> , poetry ; boldness, security, confidence.
cruaidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , hard, firm ; difficult, painful.	<i>darach, n. 1. m.</i> , an oak ; oak (timber.)
cruaidh, <i>n. 4. f.</i> , steel ; a declivity, a hillside.	
cruinn, <i>a. 1.</i> round ; gathered, assembled, collected	
cuan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-tan, <i>n.</i>), sea, ocean.	
cuaire, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>) circle, circumference, circulation ; expedition, journey, sojourn.	
cuid, <i>n. 4. f.</i> (<i>gen. codach</i> ,	

- darag, *n. 1. f.*, = darach.
 de, *prep.* of, off.
 deagh, *a. 2.*, good, excellent,
always placed before its
noun, (§83, R. 21.)
 dean, *v. irreg.* (§71), do,
 make, perform, act.
 dearbh, *v. reg. tr.*, prove,
 try, confirm; *a. 2.* sure,
 certain, particular, iden-
 tical.
 dearbh-bhrathair, *n. 5. m.*,
 brother, brother-german;
 NOTE—*Nouns compound-*
ed with adjectives are in-
flected in their own De-
clension; the adjective
suffers no inflection.
 dearg-chruth, *n. 2. m.* (-an,
n.) ruddy countenance.
 dearsa, *n. 6. m.*, ray; rays.
 deùr, *n. 1. m.*, a drop, a tear.
 dhiù, *3 plur. prep. pron.*
diam, of them (§47.)
 Dia, *n, m. irreg.* (page 25)
 God.
 diochuimhn, *n. 2. f.*, forget-
 fulness, oblivion.
 Di-sathuirne, *n. 6. m.*, Sat-
 urday.
 dleasdanas, *n. 1. m.*, duty.
 dligheach, *a. 1.*, lawful,
 rightful, dutiful.
 do-dheanta, *a. 2.*, impossible
 dol, *infinite of rach*, *n. 6. m.*
 going, act of going (§71)
 domhan, *n. 1. m.*, the world,
 the universe; the ocean.
 dorch, *a. 1.*, black, dark,
 dusky.
 dorchadas, *n. 1. m.*, darkness.
 druim, *n. 3. m.*, (-*n. g.*) back,
 ridge, roof.
 druid, *n. 2. f.* (-an, *g.*), a
 starling.
 duais, *n. 2. f.* (-an, *g.*), re-
 ward, prize.
 dual, *n. 1. m.*, lock of hair;
 duty, hereditary right;
 hereditary disposition.
 duan, *n. 1. m.*, poem, canto;
 oration.
 dubh, *a. 1.*, black, dark, sad;
v. tr. darken, stain, blot,
 blacken.
 dubh-ghorm, *a. 1.*, dark blue.
 dùin, *v. tr.* shut, close.
 duine, *n. 6. m.* (*plur.* daoine),
 a man.
 dùn, *n. 1. m.*, a heap, a hill,
in which spirits (fairies,
 brownies, &c.) *dwelt in*
eternal happiness and
merriment, a hill, fortress,
 fortified hill or house.
 dùthchasach, *a. 1.*, of one's
 country, native, heredi-
 tary.
 each, *n. 1. m.*, a horse.
 eagal, *n. 1. m.*, fear.
 ear, *n. 6. f.*, the east.

- earrann, *n.* 1. *f.* (-an, *n.*), a share, portion, part, section.
 éibhinn, *a.* 2., joyous, happy, glad.
 éigh, *v. reg.*, call, cry, clamour.
 éirich, *v. int.* (*fut.* éiridh), rise.
 éisd, *v. int.*, hear, listen.
 Eòbhann, *n.* 1. *m.*, Ewen, Evan.
 Eòrpa, *n.* 6. *f.*, Europe.
 Ephraim, *n.* 6. *m.*, Ephraim.
 eun, *n.* 1. *m.*, a bird, fowl.
 eunlaith, *n.* 6. *f.*, birds, fowls.
 fa, *prep.*; fa chomhair, *comp. prep.* before, opposite.
 fada, *a.* 2., long, *of time or distance*; *adv.* long, for a long time.
 fàg, *v. tr.*, leave, quit.
 faic, *v. irreg. tr.*, see, behold, look.
 fàidh, *n.* 6. *m.* (-ean), prophet.
 faigh, *v. irreg. tr.*, get, find, obtain.
 falbh, *v. int.*, go, walk, depart, perish.
 faobh, *n.* 1. *m.*, spoil.
 faobhar, *n.* 1. *m.*, (-ean, *g.*), edge of a cutting instrument.
 faoin, *a.* 2., vain, weak, foolish, mean, unavailing.
 far, *adv.*, where, *used affirm. & relatively.*
 fath, *n.* 6. *m.*, cause, reason; opportunity; ambuscade.
 feadh, *adv.* (*most frequently* am feadh) whilst, during;
n. 6. *m.*, extent, length.
 fearann, *n.* 1. *m.*, land, country, field, farm.
 fear-gleidhidh, *n.* *m.*, a keeper; NOTE.—When two nouns unite in one, but are separated by a hyphen, the first noun is declined in its proper declension & the second is declined as an *a.* 2.
 fear-siubhail, *n.* *m.* a traveller.
 feasgar, *n.* 1. *m.* (-ean, *g.*), evening, afternoon.
 Feinn, *n.* 2. *m.*, the Fingalians, a body of heroes following Fingal the arch-patriarch of Scotland; Ossian was the last of the Feinn.
 feòil, *n.* 3. *f.*, flesh.
 feuch, *v. tr.*, show: try; look, observe.
 feud, *v. def.*, can, may; 's math dh' fheudadh, perhaps, mayhap
 feum, *v. def.*, must; be in

need of; *n. 3. m.*, need, use.

fiadh, *n. 1. m.*, deer.

fiadhaich, *a. 2.*, wild, untamed; savage; boisterous.

fiamh-ghàir, *n. m.* (*fiamh n. 3. m.*) a smile.

filidh, *n. 2. m.* (-an, *g.*) a poet.

fios, *n. 3. m.*, knowledge, information; a *dh' fhios*, *comp. prep.*, to, towards.

firinneach, *a. 1.*, true, faithful, just, righteous.

fitheach, *n. 1. m.*, a raven.

fòghluim, *v. tr.*, learn; *n. 1. m.*, instruction.

fois, *n. 2. f.*, leisure, rest.

foluich, *v. tr.*, hide, conceal.

Fraing, *n. 2. f.*, France.

freagair, *v. tr.* (*fut. freagraidh*), answer, reply.

frìth, *n. 2. f.*, a forest, of deer; profit, gain, advantage.

fuil, *n. 3. f.*, blood.

fuirich, *v. intr.*, stay, wait.

gach, *a. indef.*, each, every.

gadaiche, *n. 3. m.*, (-an) a thief.

Gael=Gaidheal, *n. 1. m.*, a Gaël, Scotsman, Highlander.

gaisgeach, *n. 1. m.*, hero, warrior, champion.

gairm, *v. tr. & int.*, call, invite; *n. 2. f.* (-an, *g.*), a call.

gaol, *n. 1. m.*, love; object of love.

gaoth, *n. 1. & 2. f.*, (-an *n.*) wind.

garbh, *a. 1.*, thick; rough; boisterous, stormy; harsh.

gasda, *a. 2.*, excellent, handsome, beautiful.

gath-gréine, *n. m.*, (*gath, n. 3. m.*), a sunbeam.

gath-soluis, *n. m.*, a ray of light.

geal, *a. 1.*, white.

gealach, *n. 1. f.*, the moon.

Gealmhìn, *n. 6. f.*, Galvina, a woman's name.

geamhradh, *n. 1. m.* (-ean, *g.*) winter.

gean, *n. 3. m.*, good humour, cheerfulness; favour, love; mood or frame of mind.

gille, *n. 6. m.* (-an), boy, youth; man-servant.

gin, *v. tr.*, beget.

giùlain, *v. tr.*, carry; support; endure, permit.

glan, *a. 1.*, clean, pure, innocent, sincere.

gleann, *n. 1. & 2. m.*, valley, glen.

glèusadh, *n. 1. m.*, (-ean, *g.*), tuning, act of tuning or arranging.

- glic, *a. 2.*, wise, prudent.
 gliocas, *n. 1. m. & f.*, wisdom, prudence.
 gloin, *n. 2. f.*, glass=gloine, *n. 6. f.*
 glòirich, *v. tr.* praise, glorify,
 glòmuin, *n. 2. f.*, twilight, dawn; a worn.
 gniomh, *n. 3. m. (-ran, g.)*, deed, act, action.
 gnùis, *n. 2. f. (-an, g.)* face, countenance.
 goid, *v. tr.* steal.
 gorm, *a. 1.*, blue, azure; green, *as grass.*
 grad, *a. 1.*, sudden, quick; *adv.* suddenly.
 gràdh, *n. 1. m.*, love, charity.
 grian, *n. 2. f.*, the sun.
 gruaidh, *n. 2. & 4. f.*, cheek, countenance.
 gruaim, *n. 2. f.*, gloom, sullenness.
 Gruamal, *n. 1. m.* Gruamal.
 gualann, *n. 1. f.*, a shoulder.
 guidh, *v. tr. & int.*, pray, beseech.
 guil, *v. int.* weep, bewail, cry.
 gum a fada, be it long, be it far.
 gun, *prep.* without.
 gur, *conj.* that; *v.* see page 76.
 guth, *n. 3. m.*, (-an & -annan, *n.*) voice, word.
- iasg, *n. 1. m. (-an, n.)*, fish, a fish.
 iar, *n. 6. f.*, west; *adv.* west, westerly.
 iarr, *v.* ask, request; *in fin.* iarraidh.
 lochdrach, *a. 1.*, lower, lowest.
 ioghnaidh, *n. 1. m. (-ean, g.)*, wonder, astonishment, surprise.
 iolair, *n. 2. f.*, (-an, *g.*), eagle.
 iomadh, *a. 2.*, many, much, divers.
 iomairt, *n. 2. m. (-an, g.)* employing, exercising; contest; confusion; rowing.
 ionad, *n. 1. m. (-an, n.)*, place; room.
 ionmhas, *n. 1. m. & f.*, treasure, wealth.
 iuthaidh, *n. 2. m. (-an, g.)*, arrow.
 ladurna, *a. 1.*, bold, impudent, shameless.
 lag, *a. 1.*, weak, feeble, faint.
 làn-sgiath, large, full shield.
 laoch, *n. 1. m.*, hero, warrior.
 le, *prep.* by, with.
 leabhar, see page 16.
 leagh, *v. int. & tr.*, melt, cause to melt, become liquid.
 leannan, *n. 1. m. & f.*, spouse; lover.

lear, *n.* 6. *m.*, the sea.

leasachadh, *n.* 1. *m.*, improvement.

leig, *v. tr.*, let, permit, allow.

léir, *adv.*; gu léir, altogether.

leth-dhùil, *n.* 2. *f.*, half expectation, hope.

leum, *n.* 1. & 3. *m.* (-an, *n.*) leap; leaping.

leug, *n.* 1. *f.*, (-an, *n.*) jewel.

léur, *v. def. tr.*, see, behold.

liath-cheo, *n.* 3. *m.*, grey mist.

linn, *n.* 2. *m.* (-tean, *g.*), age, race.

lion, *a.* 2., as many as; *v. tr.*, fill, replenish.

lionmhor, *a.* 2., numerous, plentiful.

lòchran, *n.* 1. *m.*, a light, lamp.

long, *n.* 2. *f.*, a ship.

luaidh, *n.* 2. *f.* (-an, *g.*), a beloved object.

luathaich, *v. tr. & int.*, hasten, speed.

luath, *a.* 1., swift, fleet, quick.

luingeas, *n.* 1. *m.*, ships, navy.

lùth'r=lùthmhor, *a.* 1., strong; able; nimble, agile.

ma, *conj.*, if.

mac, *n.* 1. *m.*, a son.

mach, *adv.*; a mach, out, without.

mall, *a.* 1., slow, modest.

màlt, *a.* 2., mild, gentle, calm, modest.

mar, *prep.*, like to.

mar ri, *prep.* with, together with.

maraiche, *n.* 6. *m.* (-an) mariner.

maraon, *adv.*, together.

marbh, *a.* 1., dead, lifeless.

marc-shluagh, *n.* 1. *m.*, horsemen.

math, *a.* 1., good; skilful.

meal, *v. tr.*, possess, enjoy.

meamnadh, *n.* 1. *m.*, courage, magnanimity, pride.

measg, or am measg, *comp. prep.* among.

meirg, *n.* 2. *f.*, rust.

meirleach, *n.* 1. *m.*, a thief.

mhàin; a mhàin, *adv.* only.

mi-chiatach, *a.* 1., unseemly, improper.

mìle, *n.* 6. *m.* (*plur.* mìltean), thousand.

mìlis, *a.* 2. (1. *comp.* mìlse) sweet.

mill, *v. tr.* spoil, injure; destroy.

misneachd=misneach, *n.* 1. *f.*, courage, fortitude.

mi-thaitneach, *a.* 1., disagreeable.

moille, *n.* 6. *f.*, delay, hindrance.

- mol, *v. tr.*, praise, extol; recommend.
 monadh, *n. 1. m.* (-ean, *g.*), mountain, heathy plain.
 mòr, *a. 1.*, great, large.
 Mora, *n. 6.*, Mora, *the name of a place.*
 mòrachd, *n. 6. f.*, greatness, majesty.
 mòr-ghràdh, great love.
 mu, *prep.* about, around, concerning.
 muinntir, *n. 2. & 4. f.*, people, inhabitants.
 mu'm *prep. & rel.* = mu am, about whom or which, concerning whom or which.
 nach, *rel. pron.* who not, &c. (§43); *adv. and conj.* that not, not; *interr. part*
 nàmhaid, *n. 5. m.* (*plur.* naimhdean), an enemy.
 nàr, *n. 1. f.*, shame, disgrace.
 nèamh, *n. 1. & 2. m.*, heaven, the skies.
 nèamhaidh, *a. 2.*, heavenly, divine.
 neartmhor, *a. 1.*, strong, powerful.
 neo-thoileach, *a. 1.*, unwilling, disinclined.
 neul, *n. 1. m.*, cloud; bluish; swoon.
 ni, *n. 6. m.* (*plur.* nithean & s.-t. nithe), thing, affair, circumstance.
 nighinn, *n. 6. f.* (-an), daughter, maiden.
 nis, *adv.* = a nis, *adv.*, now.
 no, *conj.* or; nor; otherwise.
 nochd, *v. tr.* shew, disclose, reveal; present, offer.
 'nuair = an uair, *adv.* when.
 nuas; a nuas, *adv.*, down, downwards.
 òg, *a. 1.*, young; *n. 1. m.*, (-an, *n.*), a youth, young man.
 òganach, *n. 1. m.*, a young man, youth.
 oidhche, *n. 6. f.*, (-an), night.
 òige, *n. 6. f.*, youth.
 òigealachd, *n. 6. f.*, youth, youthfulness.
 òigh, *n. 2. f.*, (-an, *g.*) virgin, maiden.
 òirdheirc, *a. 2.*, famous, illustrious, noble, honourable.
 Oisein, *n. 6. m.*, Ossian.
 òl, *v. tr.*, drink; *n. 1. m.*, drinking, drink.
 òr, *n. 1. m.*, gold; òr-bhuidh, *a. 2.*, golden, yellow.
 òran, *n. 1. m.*, (-an, *n.*), a song.
 osag, *n. 1. f.*, (-an, *n.*), blast, breeze.

ffair,	pàilliun, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),	reed, reed of a bag-pipe
-an),	tent, tabernacle, pavilion.	on which the fingers play,
now.	peanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (an, <i>n.</i>),	chanter; music.
ther-	punishment, penance.	ribhinn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>)
	pill, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , turn, re-	mymph, beautiful female.
	turn, come or go back.	righ, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (<i>plur.</i> righ-
close,	prìs, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>), price,	rean,) king.
er.	value, worth; esteem.	rioehd, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),
when.	pronnachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , mut-	likeness, form, appear-
own,	tering, singing, humming.	ance; state, condition.
		rioghachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> (-an)
		kingdom.
	rach, <i>v. irreg. int.</i> , go, pro-	rionnag, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) a
	ceed.	star.
	ràdh, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , a saying,	rinn, <i>v. past ind. of dean</i>
	word, adage.	(§71), did, made.
	rann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , part, portion,	robh, see pages 49 & 50.
	verse, distich; poem, song.	Ròimheach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a
	raoir; an raoir, <i>adv.</i> , last	Roman.
night.	night.	Ronan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , Ronan.
	raon, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i>) field,	ruaig, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), pur-
outh,	plain.	suit, flight, defeat; cuir
) vir-	rathad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i>),	fo ruaig, put to flight.
	way, road; air rathad, on	ruith, <i>v. int.</i> , run, flow.
as, il-	the way, walking abroad.	rùn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (<i>plur.</i> rùntan
nour-	rathail, <i>a.</i> 2., prosperous.	& rùintean), secret; dis-
	rèidh, <i>a.</i> 2., plain, level;	position; love, object
	smooth, polished; re-	beloved; intention.
	conciled, safe.	
	réith, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , a plain.	san=san=anns an, in the.
	reudan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),	sanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),
	moth.	whisper, warning; hint,
	reul, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , a star.	secret.
	reult, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), a star.	saoghal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>)
	ri, <i>prep.</i> to, towards; for;	world, age, life.
blast,	in.	saoibhir, <i>a.</i> 2., rich, wealthy.
	ribheid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>),	

saoil, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , think suppose, imagine.	sgùth, <i>a. 2.</i> , wearied, fatigued; wearing, fatiguing.
saorsa, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , liberty, freedom.	sguir, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , cease, desist, stop.
Saul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Saul, King of Israel.	sian, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tan, <i>n.</i>), storm.
scorr, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) as- perity, fury of the weath- er.	sinnsear, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i>), fathers, ancestors.
seachad, <i>adv.</i> by, along, forward.	sìos, <i>adv.</i> down, downwards.
sealg, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), hunt. hunting, chase; <i>v. tr.</i> hunt.	Slànuighear, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , heal- er, the Saviour.
sealgair, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) hunter.	slèamhuinn, <i>a. 2.</i> , slippery, smooth.
seall, <i>v. int.</i> , look.	sliaibh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i>), mountain, large heath.
sean, <i>a. 2.</i> , old, aged, an- cient, <i>written seann òr</i> <i>placed before its noun.</i>	sliochd, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), offspring, descendants, posterity.
seas, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , stand; maintain.	sluagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , people, host, multitude, army.
sèimh, <i>a. 2.</i> , mild, tranquil, placid, gentle.	smuain, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tean, <i>n.</i>), thought.
seinn, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> sing, chant; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , singing.	smuainich, <i>v. int.</i> , think, reflect, consider.
Sèdnaid, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , Janet, Jessie.	smùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , dross, frag- ments; dross, rubbish.
séraph, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , seraph.	snathad, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), needle.
sgaoil, <i>v. tr.</i> , stretch out, extend, scatter, disperse.	snuagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), hue, colour, complexion; beauty.
sgeul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), nar- rative, story.	socrach, <i>a. 1.</i> , easy, quiet, pleasant.
sgìath, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), wing, pinion; protection; shield, buckler.	sòlasach, <i>a. 1.</i> , comfortable, pleasurable, yielding con- solation.
	solus, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , light.

- son, *n.* 6. *m.*, sake, cause ; good, profit ; *air son*, *comp.* *prep.* for, because of, on account of.
- sonas, *n.* 1. *m.*, (-an, *n.*), prosperity ; happiness, felicity.
- sonn, *n.* 1. *m.*, hero.
- speur, *n.* 1. *m.*, (-an, *n.*), the sky, firmament.
- spiorad, *n.* 1. *m.* (-an, *n.*), spirit.
- sríth, *n.* 6. *f.*, strife, contention, exertion.
- stad, *v. tr.*, stop, cease to go forward ; hinder.
- stiúir, *n.* 2. *m.*, (-an, *g.*) rudder, rule ; *v. tr.*, direct, steer, guide, superintend.
- stoirm, *n.* 1. & 2. *f.* (-ean, *n.*) a storm.
- stuadh, *n.* 1. *f.*, (-an, *n.*) wave, billow ; summit of a hill ; pillar.
- suaimhneas, *n.* 1. *m.*, (-an, *n.*), rest, quietness, enjoyment.
- suain, *n.* 2. *f.*, sleep.
- suas, *adv.* up, upward.
- suil, *n.* 3. & 5. *f.* (-ean, *n.*), eye.
- tachair, *v. int.*, happen, come to pass, meet with.
- taghta, *past prt.* of
- tagh, *v. tr.* choose elect.
- taic, *n.* 2. *f.*, prop ; strength, vigour.
- taifeid, *n.* 2. *f.* (-an, *g.*), a bow-string.
- taisc, *v. tr.*, deposit, lay up, hoard.
- taitneach, *a.* 1., pleasant.
- tàmh, *n.* 1. *m.*, rest ; dwelling ; (*gen.* tàimh)
- talamh, *n. irreg. n.*, earth ; land, soil.
- talmhaidh, *a.* 2., earthly, worldly.
- taobh, *n.* 1. *m.* (-an, *n.*), side ; way, direction ; a thaobh, *comp. prep.*, with respect to, concerning ; *adv.*, aside ; *conj.* inasmuch as.
- tarruing, *v. tr.*, draw, pull.
- teangaidh, *n.* 2. *f.* (-an, *g.*), tongue.
- teich, *v. int.*, flee.
- teirinn, *v. tr.*, descend.
- thall, *adv.*, yonder, on the other side.
- théid, *v. fut. of rach*, will go.
- thoir, *v. irreg.*, give.
- thug, *v. past of thoir*.
- tigh, *n.* 2. *m.*, house (pronounce as if *t* were followed by a broad vowel.)
- tigh-daorsa, *n. m.*, house of bondage.
- tighearn, *n.* 6. *m.* (-an), lord.

- tilg, *v. tr.*, cast, throw.
 till, *v. int.*, return.
 timchioll, *n. 1. m.*, circuit,
 compass; *prep. gov. gen.*,
 about, round; *adv.*
 around.
 tionndaidh, *v. tr.*, turn.
 tìr, *n. 2. m. & f.*, (-ean, *n.*),
 land, country, region.
 tiugh, *a. 2.*, thick; dense.
 tlàth, *a. 1.*, mild, kind,
 gentle; smooth, delicate.
 toilichte, *v. past prte.* of
 toilich, *v. tr.* please, satisfy.
 toirm, *n. 2. f.*, noise, sound.
 tòrn, *n. 1. m.*, (-an, *n.*), a
 round hill, a rising plot
 of ground.
 toill, *v. tr.*, deserve.
 tog, *v. tr.*, lift, raise, build.
 tomhais, *v. tr.*, measure,
 compute.
 tòrr, *n. 3. m.* (-an, *n.*), hill,
 lofty hill, mound.
 tràigh, *n. irreg. f.*, sea-shore,
 beach.
 tràth, *n. 3. m.* (-an, *n.*), time,
 season.
 tràig, *v. tr.*, leave, quit,
 desert.
 treun, *a. 1.*, brave, valiant.
 treubh, *n. 1. f.* (-an, *n.*),
 tribe, family.
 triall, *v. int.* go, depart, set out.
 triath, *n. 6. m.*, lord, king,
 chief.
 tric, *a. 2.*, frequent; *adv.*,
 frequently, often.
 troimh, *prep.* through.
 trom, *a. 1.*, heavy; griev-
 ous.
 truail, *n. 2. f.*, sheath; *v.*
 tr., pollute, defile.
 tuar, *n. 1. m.* (-an, *n.*) colour,
 hue; hardship.
 tuarasdal, *n. 1. m.* (-an, *n.*),
 wages, reward, fee.
 tuath, *a. 2.*, north, northern.
 tuillidh, *n. 6. m.*, more,
 addition; *adv.*, more, any
 more.
 tuinidh, *n. 6. m.*, abode, place
 of residence, residence.
 tuit, *v. int.*, fall; happen.
 tùr, *n. 1. m.*, tower.
 uaighe, see page 22. (-an, *n.*)
 uair, *n. 4. f.* (-ean, *n.*), hour,
 time; air an uair, im-
 mediately.
 uasal, *a. 1.* (1. *comp.* uaisle,) *n.*
 noble, gentle, well-born,
 genteel.
 ùine, *n. 6. f.*, time, season.
 uinneag, *n. 1. f.* (-an, *n.*), a
 window.
 uile, *a. 2.*, all, whole.
 Uilleam, *n. 1. f.*, William.
 uiseag, *n. 1. f.* (-an, *n.*), lark,
 sky-lark.
 ùmhal, *a. 1.*, submissive,
 obedient, humble.

ùr, *a.* 1., fresh, new, vigorous.
 urramach, *a.* 1., noble, honorable, reverend.

urrainn, *n.* 6. *m.* (-ean), author; ability; is urainn dhomh, I am able, I can.

ENGLISH-GAELIC VOCABULARY.

action, *n.*, gnìomh.

Alexander, *n.* Alastair (page 23.)

all, *a.*, na h-uile.

alphabet, *n.*, aibideil, *n.* 6. *f.*

anecdote, *n.*, sgeul.

arm, *n.*, gàirdean, *n.* 1. *m.* (-an, *n.*)

arrive, *v.*, ruig (§71).

become, *v.*, thig do; it becomes me, is ion dhomh.

bed, *n.*, leapa, *n.* 4. *f.* (-ichean, *n.*) *most frequently written leabaidh in nom. sing.*

believe, *v.*, creid

bell, *n.*, clag, *n.* 1. *m.*

black, *a.*, dubh, *a.* 1

blood, *n.*, fuil, *n.* 3. *f.*

blue, *a.*, gorm

boat, *n.*, bàta

book, *n.*, leabhar

boot, *n.*, bròg, *n.* 2. *f.* (-an, *n.*)

bring, *v.*, thoir (§71)

bury, *v.*, amhlaic, *v.* *reg tr*

but, *conj.*, ach; = however, gidheadh

call, *v.*; = visit, taghail, *v.* *int*

certain, *a.*; = sure, cinnteach, *a.* 1, dearbhtha

chair, *n.*, cathair, *n.* 4. *f.* (*plur* cathraichean)

charitable, *a.*, seirceil, *a.* 2

charm, *n.*, seun, *n.* 3. *m.* (-an, *n.*), tàladh, *n.* 1. *m.* (-ean, *g.*)

chief, *a.*, sònrùichte, *a.* 2

child, *n.*, leanabh, *n.* 1. *m.*

cloth, *n.*, aodach, *n.* 1. *m.* (-ean, *g.*)

college, *n.*, oil-thigh

companion, *n.*, companach

costly, *a.*, luachmhor, *a.* 1

counsellor, *n.*, comhairliche, *n.* 6. *m.*

cover, *v.*, comhdaich, *v.* *tr*

crooked, *a.*, càrn, *a.* 1

country, *a.*, dùthcaid, *a.* 2

cut, *v.*, gearr, *v.* *tr*

dark, *a.*, dorcha

dead; the dead, *n.*, na mairbh

dear; in price, doar, *a.* 1:

in love, gràdhach, *a.* 1

death, *n.*, bàs

deer, *n.*, fiadh

defect, *n.*, fàillinn, *n.* 6. *f.* (-ean)

delight, <i>v</i> ; I delight in, is	folk, <i>n</i> , munntir
gasda leam, is toigh leam	friend, <i>n</i> , caraid
desirable, <i>a</i> ion-mhiannaichte, <i>a</i> 2	friendship, <i>n</i> , cairdeas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
discord, <i>n</i> , aimhreit, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i>	full, <i>a</i> , làn, <i>a</i> 1
(-an, <i>g</i> .)	generous, <i>a</i> , fialaidh, <i>a</i> 2
disturb, <i>v</i> , cuir.....troimh chéile	gentleman, <i>n</i> , duine uasal
down, <i>adv</i> sìos	getting drunk, <i>a'</i> dol air <i>a'</i>
duly, <i>adv</i> gu riaghailteach	mhisg
	go, <i>v</i> , rach
early, <i>adv</i> tràth	gold, <i>n</i> , òr
error, <i>n</i> , mearachd, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i>	good, <i>a</i> math
(-an)	grave, <i>n</i> uaigh
esteem ; I esteem, is mòr leam	hair-brush, <i>n</i> , sguab-fuilt
Evan, <i>n</i> , Eòbhann	Halifax, <i>n</i> , Halifacs, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>
even, <i>adv</i> , eadhon	handsome, <i>a</i> , àillidh
exercise, <i>n</i> cleachdadh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	harness, <i>n</i> , fasair, <i>n</i> 4 <i>m</i>
(-ean, <i>g</i> .)	heavy, <i>a</i> , trom
exhaust, <i>v</i> , sàruich, <i>v</i> tr	hear, <i>v</i> , cluinn
extinguish, <i>v</i> , cuir.....as, <i>v</i>	heart, <i>n</i> , cridhe
comp	hen, <i>n</i> , ceare, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i>
	hero, <i>n</i> , gaisgeach
face, <i>n</i> , aghaidh	hold, <i>v</i> , sìn
fair, <i>a</i> , sèimh	home, <i>n</i> , dachaidh ; at home,
faithful, <i>a</i> , dìleas, <i>a</i> 1	aig tigh
family, <i>n</i> , teaghlach, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> ,	honey, <i>n</i> , mil
(-ean, <i>g</i> .)	hope, <i>n</i> , dòchas
fatigue, <i>n</i> , sgìos, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>	horn, <i>n</i> , adharc, <i>n</i> 1 <i>f</i>
favour, <i>n</i> , fàbhar, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	horse, <i>n</i> , each
fear, <i>n</i> , eagal	house, <i>n</i> , tigh
few, <i>a</i> , beagan, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	impossible, <i>a</i> , do-dheanta
field, <i>n</i> , blàr	importance, <i>n</i> ; of import-
fine, <i>a</i> , breagh	ance=
fire, <i>n</i> , teine (page 24)	important, cudthromach, <i>a</i> 1

ink, *n*, dubh *n* 1 *m*inkstand, *n*, dubhadan, *n*
1 *m*James, *n* Seumas, *n* 1 *m*John, *n*, Iain, *n* 6 *m*July, *n*, Iuchar *n* 1 *m*June, *n*, † Og-mhìos, *n* 3 *m*kind, *a*, caoimhneil, *a* 2lamp, *n*, lèchranlarge, *a*, mòrlearning, *n*, eòlas, *n* 1 *m*leg, *n*, luirg, *n* 2 *m* (-an *g*)letter, *n*, litir, *n* 4 *f*, (-an, *g*)lie, *v*, laidh, *v* intlife, *n*, beatha, *n* 6 *f*, (-nnan)living, *a*, beò, *a* 2; *n*, beò,
n 6 *m*like, *a*, coltach *a* 1little, *a*, beag *a* 1lord, *n*, tighearnlove, *n*, gràdhMalcolm, *n*, Callum, *n* 1 *m*man, *n*, duineMay, *n*, Cèitein, *n* 2 *m*may, *v*, faodmind, *n*, inntinn, *n* 6 *f*, (-ean)mouse, *n*, luchmonotony, *n*, aon-fhuaim-
neachdmusic, *n*, ceòlnear, *prep*, fagus, fagus doneedle, *n*, snathadnettle, *n*, deanntag, *n* 1 *f*,
(-an, *n*)news, *n*, naigheachd, *n* 6 *f*nigh, *prep*, fagus; *adv*, cha
mhòr nachnight, *n*, oidhchenow and then, *adv*, andrasta
'us a rìso'clock, *n*, uair, uaireanoh! *interj*, Oold, *a*, sean, seannonce, *adv*, aon uairpants, *n*, triubhas, *n* 1 *m*,
(-an, *n*)paper, *n*, paipier, *n* 2 *m*,
(-an, *g*)parlor, *n*, proinn-lann, *n* 1 *m*,
(-an, *n*)poor, *a*, lochd, *a* 2power, *u*, cumhachd, *n* 6 *m*
(-an)poverty, *n*, airc, *n* 2 *f*prince, *n*, prionnsa, *n* 6 *m*,
(-an)probably, *adv*, coslachprofessor, *n*, foghlumaiche,
n 6 *m*prosperous, *a*, rathailpsalm, *n*, salm *n* 1 *f*ready, *a*, deiseal, *a* 1reasonably, *adv*, gu reusantarebuke, *n*, cronachadh, *n* 1 *m*

receive, <i>v</i> , gabh	thong, <i>n</i> , iall, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>n</i>)
remembrance, <i>n</i> , cuimhne	thorn, <i>n</i> , cluaran, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
reply, <i>v</i> , freagair, <i>v</i> int	(-an, <i>n</i>)
resentment, <i>n</i> , mi-rùn <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	time, <i>n</i> , uine
(see rùn)	tomb, <i>n</i> , uaigh
rest, <i>n</i> , fois	town, <i>n</i> , baile, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i> (bailt- ean)
right, <i>a</i> , ceart, <i>a</i> 2	to-day, <i>adv</i> an diugh
righteous, <i>a</i> , firinneach	true, <i>a</i> , firinneach
ring, <i>v</i> , buail	turn <i>v</i> tionndaidh
round, <i>a</i> , cruinn, <i>a</i> 1	
say, <i>v</i> , abair	unhappy, <i>a</i> ., mi-shona, <i>a</i> 2
scissors, <i>n</i> , bearradan <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	undertaking, <i>n</i> , gnothuch,
(-an, <i>n</i>)	<i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
see, <i>v</i> , faic, seall	unsparing, <i>a</i> , nach caomhain
sick, <i>a</i> , tinn, <i>a</i> 2	usual, <i>a</i> , àbhaiseach
silent, <i>a</i> , ciùin, <i>a</i> 2	
sleighting, <i>n</i> , slaodadh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	valiant, <i>a</i> , treun
small, <i>a</i> beag	very, <i>adv</i> , gle, ro
snow, <i>n</i> , sneachd, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	voice, <i>n</i> , guth
son, <i>n</i> , mac	
soul, <i>n</i> , anam	waggon, <i>n</i> , feun, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>
speech <i>n</i> cainnt	walking, <i>n</i> , siubhal, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
strong <i>a</i> làidir, <i>a</i> 1	watch, <i>v</i> , dean faire
student, <i>n</i> , sgoilear, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	well, <i>in</i> health, slàn, <i>a</i> 1
store, <i>n</i> , bùth, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	wicked, <i>a</i> , olc
success, <i>n</i> , soirbhsas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	window, <i>n</i> , uinneag
	William, <i>n</i> , Uilleam
take, <i>v</i> , gabh	work, <i>n</i> , obair (page 26)
talent, <i>n</i> , càil, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i> (-tean,	write, <i>v</i> , sgrìobh, <i>v</i> tr
<i>n</i>)	
tall, <i>a</i> , àrd	year, <i>n</i> , bliadhna
taste, <i>n</i> , blas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> ; <i>v</i> ,	young, <i>a</i> , òg
blais	youth, <i>n</i> , òige, òigealachd
there, <i>adv</i> , 'an sin	

ABBREVIATIONS.

- a.* adjective
adv. adverb
betw. between
comp. compound, composite
compar. comparative
conj. conjunction
contr. contraction
dat. dative
g. gen. genitive
inf. infin. infinitive
int. intransitive
interj. interjection
irreg. irregular
m. masculine
n. nominative, noun
pld. placed
plur. plural
prep. preposition
ptc. participle
R. reg. regular
s.-t. sometimes
tr. transitive
v. verb
Voc. Vocabulary
 = equivalent to
 † marks capital letters which should be accented

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ERRATA.

- Page 3 line 9 *for the read its.*
" 3 line 24 *for it read its.*
" 6 last line *for orms read forms.*
" 14 line 13 *for snàthad read snàth.*
" 32 line 14 *for an clarsach read a' chlarsach.*
" 34 lines 1 and 2 *for an clarsach read a' chlarsach.*
" 38 line 20 *for airde read àirde.*
" 40 line 7 *for do read de.*
" 42 line 6 *for tuaradal read tuarasdal.*
" 53 line 20 *for bhata read bhàta.*
" 67 line 3 from foot *for pàirt read pàirtich.*
" 91 line 3 from foot *for as read a 's.*
" 93 last line *for dàna read dàn a.*
" 95 title *for Comail read Chomail.*

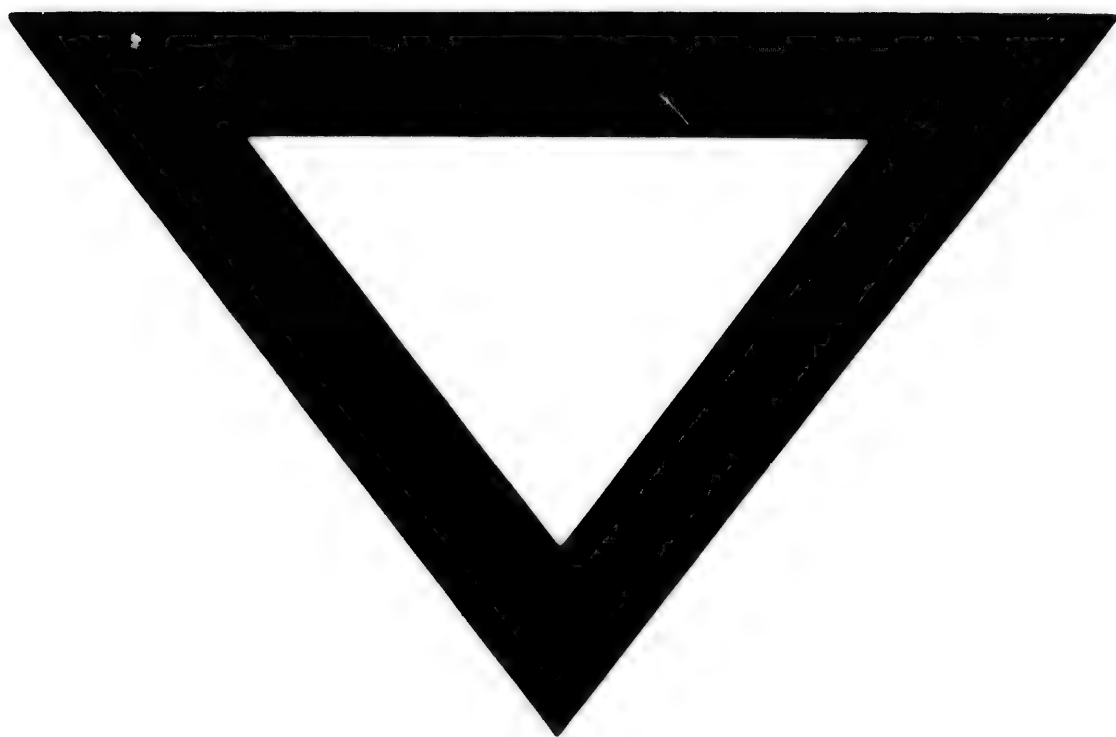
The accent has been omitted in several words in the "Exercise in Reading," because of their being printed, with some corrections, from the works of other editors.

NOTE.—Construe *o na* (page 92 line 1) thus : *o an a*, from (the) whom.

sach!

ds in
being
other

o an



ed in the singular in the masculine like nouns of the First Declension, and in the feminine like nouns of the Second.

Deas, dheas, *ready, right.*

		N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing	{ <i>Masc.</i>	Deas	dheis	deas	dheis
	{ <i>Fem.</i>	Dheas	deise	dheis	dheas
Plur.	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	Deasa	deasa	deasa	deasa

§33. **Irregular Adjectives** of the First Declension :
Odhar, pale ; *bodhar, bhodhar, deaf.* Thus declined :

	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
<i>Masc.</i>	bodhar	bhuidhir	bodhar	bhuidhir
<i>Fem.</i>	bhodhar	buidhir	bhuidhir	bhodhar
Plur. <i>M. & F.</i>	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar

EXERCISE XI.

Learn §83, R. 16 and 17.

còir, 1. <i>honest, virtuous.</i>	gnìomh, 3. m. <i>an act</i> (-aran, n.)
chròn, 1. <i>little.</i>	
breac, 1. <i>speckled.</i>	gu-n d'thainig (é), <i>that (he) came.</i>
fial, 1. <i>liberal, generous.</i>	
é, <i>pron. he, him.</i>	is v. <i>is, are.</i> Mòr, 1. <i>large, great.</i>
balbh, 1. <i>dumb.</i>	

1. Cuir teine air. Tha an duine sin bodhar agus balbh. Ceann mnà buidhir. Innis do m' athair gu-n d' thainig é air Diardaoin le mnaoi chòir. Duine mòr le mnaoi chròn. Gamhainn breac. Is fial a' bhean agus rinn i gnìomh mòr. Cuir dìmeas* air an duine eucorach.*

2. A little harp and a great poet. A virtuous deed *is* (Is) ‡commendable.* Honour (Place honour on)

*See page 9. ‡When a word within brackets begins with a capital, it must be placed first in the sentence. After *is* place the adjective of the predicate.

the generous man. Tell my grandfather that he came with a speckled cow. The servant is deaf and dumb. The right hand. God is liberal *in his* ('na) acts to the sons of men.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§34. Adjectives of the Second Declension are indeclinable except as indicated by the General Rules in §31.

Céarr, chéarr, *wrong*.

Sing.	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
<i>Masc.</i>	Céarr	chéarr	céarr	chéarr
<i>Fem.</i>	Chéarr	céarr	chéarr	chéarr
Plur. <i>M.&F.</i>	Céarra	céarra	céarra	céarra

EXERCISE XII.

Learn §85, R. 35.

NOTE.—All words used in this and the subsequent Exercises which have not been given before or in the headings, will be found in the Vocabularies at the end of the book.

bu *was, were*, tha.....agam, *I have*; tha.....agad, *thou hast*; tha.....aig, *he has*. Fhuair mi, *I received*.

1. Bu cheart an ràdh. B' fhada an oidhche. Tha òglach math agam. Fhuair mi leabhar beag le sgeul ciatach air duine airidh. Thug é caor mhòr gheal do dh-Alastair agus clarsach ùr do n' fhlidh. Bruach shleamhainn. Iugharach tiugh. Duin an dorus ìochdrach. Chuir è (he put) ceann na h- iuchaire (or h-iuchrach) troimh an uinneig.

2. He *was* (Bu) a strong man. Thou hast a kind wife and a generous son. He has a speckled cow with a crooked horn. A good *man has* (Tha.....aig duine.....) honour. Place the blue book on the round table.

The pants *were made* (Rinneadh) of good cloth. Give me thy little hand, O my son. O book, my silent companion! my kind and unsparing counsellor.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§35. Adjectives of **quality** are inflected for *Degree*.

There are three degrees called Degrees of Comparison:—Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

There are three forms of the Comparative, known as the First, Second and Third Comparatives.

§36. 1. *The First Comparative.* In the First Declension, the First Comparative is like the **genitive singular feminine**; mall, *slow*, moille; bàn, *fair*, bàine.

In the Second Declension adjectives whose last vowel is broad add **a** to the **nominative singular masculine**, and adjectives whose last vowel is small add **e** to the same, for the First Comparative; as, bochd, *poor*, bochda; réith, *plain*, réithe.

2. *The Second Comparative* is formed by adding **id** to the First Comparative; but if the First end in *e*, *e* is dropped before *id*; as bochda, *poorer*, bochaid; bàine, *fairer*, bàinid.

3. *The Third Comparative* is formed by adding **ad** to the First Comparative; but if the latter end in *a*, **d** alone is added; as bòidhehe, *more beautiful*, bòidhehad; dona, *worse*, donad.

§37. *Use of the Comparatives.* 1. The First Comparative is used when two things are compared; as, is isè's bòidhehe na † Una, *she is prettier than Winifred*. This Comparative is also frequently used as a noun feminine of the Sixth Declension.

2. The Second Comparative is used when two conditions of the same thing are compared; cha bhòidhehid i sud, *she is none the prettier for that*; cha bu mhisid

mi e, *I was none the worse for it*; is fèairrd mi na rinn e air mo shon, *I am the better of what he did for me.*

3. The Third Comparative is a noun feminine of the Second Declension. It is used to express comparison after the verbs *rach* and *cuir*, and the prepositions *ann* and *air*. Tha mhin a' dol an daoiread, *meal is becoming dearer* (lit. meal is going into dearness).

EXERCISE XIII.

Learn §83, R. 24 and 25.

1. Ni 's glie na eunlaith nan speur. Is tusa is frinniche na mise. Bha é ni b' urramaiche na a bhraithrean. Tha an t-iasg a' dol an daoiread. Tha iad ni 's mìse na a' mhil. Is luaithe iad na iolairan. Tha é ni 's sine na Seònaid. Tha an clarsach nis ann an deisead. Tha é dol an laigead gach là.

2. John is more handsome than James. I am more righteous than thou. Silk is becoming dear. I am older than Alexander. The waggon is now in readiness. Give me a swifter horse and stronger harness. Ludovick is more liberal than Malcolm.

§38. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1 Comp.</i>
Beag, <i>little,</i>	lugha, <i>big</i>
Còir, <i>proper,</i>	èdra
Cumhang, <i>narrow,</i>	euinge
Dògh, <i>probable,</i>	dòcha
Dorch, <i>dark,</i>	dorcha, <i>duirche.</i>
Duilich, <i>difficult,</i>	duilghe
Dùr, <i>difficult,</i>	dorra
Dugh, <i>natural,</i>	dùcha
Furasda, <i>easy,</i>	fusa
Faisg, <i>Fagus, near.</i>	faisge.

Positive.

1 Comp.

Gearr, Goirrid, <i>short</i> ,	giorra.
Geur, <i>sharp</i> ,	gèire, geòire.
Ion, <i>proper, fit</i> ,	iona.
Iomhuinn, <i>desireable</i> ,	ionnsa, annsa.
Làidir, <i>strong</i> ,	treasa.
Math, Maith, <i>good</i> ,	fèarr, feotha.
Mòr, <i>great</i> ,	mò.
Ole, <i>bad</i> ,	miosa, dona.*
Teth, <i>hot</i> ,	teotha.
Toigh, toigheach, { <i>dear</i> , { <i>beloved</i> , }	tocha, docha.

NOTE.—The Second and third Comparatives, when such exist, are formed regularly in the above Adjectives from the First, except the following :

<i>1 Comp.</i>	<i>2 Comp.</i>	<i>3 Comp.</i>
Gèire,	gèuraid,	gèurad.
Fèarr,	fèaird,	fèarras.
Feotha,	feothaid,	feothas.
Mò.	mòid,	mòid, meud.
Moisa,	misd,	olcas, miosad.
Tocha or docha,	dochaid.	

§39. The *superlative degree* is merely the First Comparative preceded by *a's* and not followed by *na*; as, am fear a's truime dhiubh, *the heaviest one of them*; mar an t-òr a's gloine, *as the finest gold*; sagart an Dé a's ro airde, *priest of the most high God*; so a' chaor a's fèarr 'nam measg, *this is the best sheep among them*.

EXERCISE XIV.

a, <i>which, who, that</i> ,	i, <i>she, her, it</i> .
dha, <i>to or for him</i> .	Is fèarr leam, <i>I prefer</i> .
is fèarr leat, <i>thou preferest</i> ,	is fèarr leis, <i>he prefers</i> .

* Has also a positive *dona*, bad.

1. Is dona an gnìomh a rinn é. B' fhèarr dha an clarsach na an fhiodhuill. Is fhèarr leam rioghachd na 's saoihbhire na i sin. Tha é na 's blàithe anns an tigh an diugh na air rathad. Tha Cailean na 's lugha na Eòbhann. Is é so cuid a 's gairbhe de 'n chraoibh. Is fearr gliocas na an t-òr.

2. *There is nothing** sweeter than honey to the taste. *There is nothing** sweeter than friendship to the soul. Love is stronger than fear, and more desirable than gold. The night is *becoming darker* (going into darkness). (*'S ann*) it is becoming smaller.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§40. Numeral adjectives are such as denote an exact number of the thing spoken of; as, seachd lùithean.

Cardinal numbers are such as denote *how many*; *ordinal*, such as denote *what place in order*.

Cardinal.

1. Aon
2. dà
3. trì
4. ceithir
5. còig, cùig
6. se, sèa
7. seachd
8. ochd
9. naoidh
10. deich
11. aon deug
12. dà dheug
13. trì deug.

Ordinal.

- 1st. an ceud, *m.* a' cheud,
f. an t-aona, *m.* & *f.*
- 2nd. an dara.
- 3rd. an treas, triamh.
- 4th. an ceathramh.
- 5th. an còigeamh.
- 6th. an seathamh.
- 7th. an seachdamh.
- 8th. an t-ochdamh.
- 9th. an naoidheamh.
- 10th. an deicheamh.
- 11th. an t-aona deug.
- 12th. an dara deug.

* Cha-n 'eil ni ann.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
20. fichead.	20th. am ficheadamh.
21. aon thar fhichead.	21st. an t-aona thar fhichead
22. dà thar fhichead.	30th. an deicheamh thar fhichead
30. deich thar fhichead.	32nd. an dara deug thar fhichead
31. aon deug thar fhichead	40th. an dà fhicheadamh.
40. dà fhichead.	45th. an còigeamh thar da fhichead
41. aon thar dà fhichead	50th. an deicheamh thar dà fhichead.
50. deich thar dà fhichead	60th. an trì fhicheadamh.
51. aon deug thar dà fhichead.	63rd. an treas thar trì fhichead.
60. trì fichead	70th. an deicheamh thar trì fhichead.
61. aon thar trì fichead.	79th. an naoidheamh deug thar trì fhichead.
70. deich thar trì fichead	80th. an ceithir fhicheadamh
75. còig deug thar trì fhichead	90th. an deicheamh thar ceithir fhichead
80. ceithir fichead.	97th. an seachdamh deug thar ceithir fhichead
84. ceithir thar ceithir fhichead.	100th. an céudamh.
90. deich thar ceithir fichead	101st. an t-aona thar an céud
97. seachd deug thar ceithir fhichead	1,000th. am mìleamh.
100. còig fichead, céud.	
127. céud 'us seachd thar fhichead.	
1,000. mìle.	
10,000. deich mìle.	
1,000,000. mìle mìle, mil- lionn.	
1876. ochd céud deug 'us trì fhichead 'us sia deug.	

NOTES ON THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. When the Cardinals are used absolutely the particle *a* is prefixed; thus, *a ceithir*; and then *aon*, *dà* and *ochd* are aspirated; thus, *a h-aon*, *a dhà*, *a h-ochd*.

2. From *aon* to *deich* the numeral precedes its noun, in Cardinals and Ordinals. Fichead, dà fhichead, trì fichead, &c., céud, mìle, muillion, and their Ordinals also precede the noun. In the other numerals the noun comes after the unit; as, aon uair deug, (eleven hours), *eleven o'clock*; an dara duine deug thar fhichead, *the thirty-second man*.

3. Fichead, céud, mìle, muillion take a noun in the nominative singular. Dà takes a noun in the dative singular aspirate; and if another adjective be expressed the adjective is put in the nominative singular feminine. If the noun after dà is governed in the genitive or dative, the singular is used and the other adjective agrees with its noun. Under all circumstances dà aspirates its noun.

4. A Cardinal with the noun *uair*, *time* forms a multiplicative expression; as, aon uair, *once*, trì uairean *thrice*, *three times*, fichead uair, *twenty times*.

5. The Cardinals aon, fichead, céud, muillion, when used absolutely are nouns masculine. All the others, when so used, are nouns feminine.

6. The *Distributive numerals*. Leth, *half*; trian, *third*; ceithreamh, *quarter*. The others are formed by joining cuid, *a part*, to the Ordinals; as, an deicheamh cuid, *the twelfth part*, *one-twelfth*.

7. The *Collective numerals*. The Collective numerals are nouns feminine which govern the genitive plural indefinite of nouns which accompany them. They are applied to persons only; as, dithis mhac; an trìùir bhàrd. They take an adjective plural and the article singular. They are:

2. dithis, (*gen. deise*)

3. trìùir,

4. ceathrar,

5. cóigear, cóignear.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. sèanar, sianar, | 8. ochdar, ochdnar, |
| 7. seachdar, seachdnar, | 9. naoinear, naonar, |
| | 10. deichnar, deichar. |

EXERCISE XV.

mi, *pron. I, me* agam (see §47.)
 cha-n 'eil *is not, are not,* so, *this*

1. Tha mi nis ceithir bliadhna thar fhichead. Bha naonar mhac again agus nis cha-n 'eil agam ach an ceathrar bheaga so. Thainig é air an còigeamh là thar fhichead. Do dhà mhnaoi òig. Anns an dà chuaich bhig. Prìs an dà eich. B' é aireamh armailtean a' mharc-shluaigh fichead mìle do dheich mìlteibh. Is iad so deich mìltean Ephraim. Is i an còigeamh bò a's fhéarr dhiù uile.

2. The twenty-second book. The hundredth wagon. You have *nothing* (ni 's am bith) more handsome than that. This is my fifteenth exercise. There are thirty days in June. The fourth of July. The 17th letter of the alphabet. *Announce* (give out) the hundred and twentieth psalm. The chief *among* (am measg) ten thousand.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§41. Demonstrative Adjectives are those which *point out* the thing spoken of; an là so, *this day*.

A Demonstrative Adjective when used with a noun requires the article; as, an là so; and if *is* is *implied* the adjective precedes the article; as, so an là, *this is the day*. But when joined with a pronoun the article is not used; as, e so, *this one*; so e, *this is he*.

Demonstrative Adjectives are indeclinable. They are, so, *this, these*; sin, *that, those there*; sud, ud, siod, *that, those yonder*.

* When two forms are given either may be used as the speaker pleases.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§42. Indefinite Adjectives are adjectives of quantity which do not denote an exact number or quantity ; as, air bith, 'sam bith, *any, -ever* ; eigin, *some* ; cuid, *some* ; àiridh, *certain*.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§43. Distributive Adjectives denote that the things spoken of are taken separately ; as, gach, *each, every* ; uile, *each, every* ; eile, *other* ; le cheile, *both*.

EXERCISE XVI.

a h-uile fear, *every man*. riut, (see §47, Ri).
cha robh, *was not, were not*. té 6. f. *a woman, a female*.

1. Tha an c' beag ud anns an tigh ud thall. Thainig a h-uile fear d'a ionnsuidh (to him). Gach ni a chunnaic mi. Cha robh a h-uile duine cho rathail riut*. Cìod (what) air bith a rinneadh, rinneadh é le Dia. Suð iad. So an duine. An duine so. Rinneadh an leabhar so an Albuinn (*dat.*) Nuaidh. Thainig té eile an raoir. Tha an duine ud na's airde na Uilleam. Is é an duine so a's airde.

2. This little town. He came *from* (o) yonder house. These twenty-four years were not more prosperous. Give me that large book of songs. Every house in the town. Death was in every family. Each man has a work and a power *to do it* (a dheanamh). Whatever he was, he was *a* ('n a) good friend. Every man was not as (cho) true as he (ris).

* riut, *as thou*.

THE PRONOUN.

§44. A pronoun is a word which stands for a noun.

There are four classes of pronouns: *Personal*, *Relative*, *Possessive* and *Interrogative*.

Personal Pronouns are of two kinds: *Substantive* and *Prepositional*.

§45. A *Personal Substantive Pronoun* is a word which merely stands for a noun in the nominative or accusative case. There are three Pronouns of this class: *First*, *Second* and *Third*.

The *First* and *Second* are inflected for number only; the *Third*, for number and gender.

First Pers. Sub. Pronoun, Sing. Mi, Mhi, *I*, *me*,

Plur. Sinn, *we*, *us*.

Second " " " Sing. Tu, *th*u, *thou*, *thee*.

Plur. Sibh, *ye*, *you*.

Third " " " Sing. {*é*, *m*, *he*, *him*, }

{*i*, *f*. *she*, *her*, }

Plur. iad, *they*, *them*.

There is also an emphatic form in use:

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>First</i>	Mise, <i>mhise</i>	sinne.
<i>Second</i>	Tusa, <i>thusa</i>	sibhse.
<i>Third</i>	Esan, <i>m</i> , <i>ise</i> , <i>f</i>	iadsan.

NOTE.—Final *a* or *e* is frequently dropped in the emphatic form, except in the First Plural.

2. The adjective **fein**, *self*, may also be joined to either form of these Pronouns for the purposes of emphasis; as, *mi féin myself*; *mise féin, my own self*.

3. The nominative of the Third Pronoun singular is sometimes written *se*, *m*. *si*, *f*., and the plural *siad*, *m*. & *f*.

4. In addressing superiors in age and rank the plural of the second person is used in this and the prepositional pronouns.

EXERCISE XVII.

Learn §86, R. 45. and §88, R. 54.

am feasd, *adv. ever, forever.* tog, *v. life, raise*
 cho, *adv. so, as.* dh', *contr. for do.* (See *Voc.*)
 'us, *or 's contr. for agus.* ro, *adv. very, much, too.*

1. Tha mi na's socraiche na bha mi. Cha robh mi cho brònach 's cho dall. Tog iad am feasd. Bha an talamh uile dh' aon teangaidh agus a dh' aon chainnt. Thainig sinne air Di-sathuirne, agus sibhse air Di-luain. Thug sé é seachad. Bha iad rathail. Ghabh thusa a' bhuaidh. Cha-n é an duine ud é. Thainig thusa ro thràth.

1. I am sick. He was not sick. You your-self are very kind. They came on Wednesday. You were not prosperous in that undertaking. He came very early. Raise him to honour (§87, R. 49, note). Give me the little child.

§46. *A Personal Prepositional Pronoun* is a contraction of the Personal Substantive Pronoun with a preposition.

§47. We give the following list of Prepositional Pronouns as those which occur most frequently.

Aig in the possession of, sing. 1. agam, *in my possession, mine,* 2. agad, 3. aige, *m. aice f. plur.* 1, againn, 2. agaibh, 3. aca.

Air, on, concerning, sing. 1. orm, *on me, concerning me,* 2. ort, 3. air, *m. oirre, f. plur.* 1. òirnn. 2. oirbh, 3. orra.

Ann, in, sing. 1. annam *in me,* 2. annad, 3. ann, *m, innte, f. plur.* 1. annainn, 2. annaibh, 3. anna.

As, *out of, sing.* 1. asam, 2. asad, 3. as, *m.* aiste, *f.* plur. 1. asainn, 2. asaibh, 3. asta.

De, *of, off, sing.* 1. diam, dhiam, 2. diat, dhiat, 3. de, dhe, *m.* di, dhi, *f.* plur. 1. dinn, dhinn, 2. dibh, dhibh 3. diù, dhiù.

Do, *to, sing.* 1. domh, dhomh, 2. duit, dhut, 3. da, dha, *m.* di, dhi, *f.* plur. 1. duinn, dhuinn, 2. duibh, dhuibh, 3. dhoibh (dhaibh).

Eadar, *between, plur.* 1. eadarainn, 2. eadaraibh, 3. eatarra.

Fo, *under, sing.* 1. fotham, 2. fothad, 3. fotha, *m.* fòipe, *f.* plur. 1. fothainn, 2. fothaibh, 3. fòpa.

Gu, *to, in the direction of, sing.* 1. h-ugam, 2. h-ugad, 3. h-uige, *m.* h-uice, *f.* plur. 1. h-ugainn, 2. h-ugaibh, 3. h-uea.

Le, *with, sing.* 1. leam, 2. leat, 3. leis, *m.* leatha, *f.* plur. 1. leinn, linn, 2. leibh, libh, 3. leò, leotha.

Mu, *about, sing.* 1. umam, 2. umad, 3. uime, *m.* uimpe, *f.* plur. 1. umainn, 2. umaibh, 3. umpa.

O or bho, *from, sing.* 1. uam, 2. uat, uait, 3. uaithe, *m.* uaipe, *f.* plur. 1. uainn, 2. uaibh, 3. uapa, uatha.

Ri, *to, sing.* 1. rium, 2. riut, 3. ris, *m.* rithe, *f.* plur. 1. rinn, ruinn, 2. ribh, ruibh, 3. riù, riutha.

Riomh, *before, sing.* 1. romham, 2. romhad, 3. roimhe, *m.* roimpe, *f.* plur. 1. romhainn, 2. romhaibh, 3. rompa.

Thar, *across, over, sing.* 1. tharam, 2. harad, 3. thairis air, *m.* thairis oirre, *f.* plur. 1. tharainn, 2. tharaibh, 3. tharta.

Troimh, *through, sing.* 1. tromham, 2. tromhad, 3. troimhe, *m.* troimpe, *f.* plur. 1. tromhainn, 2. tromhaibh, 3. trompa.

EXERCISE XVIII.

NOTE.—For phrases compounded of *Is* and a prepositional pronoun with a noun or adjective, see section on *Composite verbs*.

1. Cha-n 'eil agam ach fichead. Is beag leam an tuaradal agus is mòr leam an dragh. Is toigh leam thusa agus do bhrathair. Is fada leam an rathad. Is beinn leam an t-òran. Is cruaidh leam an càs. Thoir dha an t-airgiod. Thug é leis an t-each. So an lèchran agamsa. Innis sud orra. Tha cridhe annad. Bu bheag sud eadarainn.

1. He *took-away* (thug) the ink with him. He esteems that man. I am acquainted with William. I delight in music and I hate discord. It becomes him *to say so* (sin a ràdh). I think that heavy. I love learning *for* (air son) the mind and friendship for the heart. I do not care for that.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§48. The *Possessive Pronouns* are adjectives corresponding to the personal substantive pronouns. They are three and are inflected for number only.

First Possessive Pronoun, *no, my, sing.* : ar, *plur.* our.

Second “ “ do, *thy, sing.* ; bhur, *plur.*
your.

Third “ “ a, *his, her, its ; an, am, plur.*
their.

NOTE.—1. The enclitics of emphasis are not connected with the possessive pronouns, but still are used with them and suffixed to the nouns they qualify. These enclitics are : **-sa** for the *First* and *Second* singular, **-se** for the *Third* singular, when feminine **-san** when masculine ; **-ne** for the *First* plural, **-se** for the *Second*, and **-san** for the *Third*.

2. *Mo, do* and *a* when masculine throw the nouns they qualify into the aspirate form.

3. The *First* and *Second* singular elide their final *o* before a vowel and after a preposition ending in a vowel, thus: *m', d'*; and the *Third* singular when used instead of a masculine noun, is elided altogether before a vowel and its place is occupied by an apostrophe (').

4. *Ann mo*, in my, *ann do*, in thy, are contracted into '*am* and '*ad*.

5. *Ar* and *bhur* take *n*- before a vowel; and *a* feminine takes *h*-.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Is mise fear-gleidhidh mo bhrathar. Is mò mo pheanas. Is é ar dearbh-bhrathair é agus ar feòil. Thèid mi sìos do 'n uaigh a chum mo mhic ri bròn. *Mar so (thus)* rinn 'athair caoidh air a shon. Is mise do bhanoglach. Thainig i air a h-ais. Thug bhur Dia fois duibh, agus thug é dhuibh an tír so. Tha an tuarasdal aca.

2. The value of my sheep and my cows. He took-away your horse with him. Thy death-bed. The thongs of his boots. Her face was *as fair as* (§88, R. 54.) morning. His eyes were full (§83, R. 22.) of love. Their hands are full of blood.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§49. A *Relative Pronoun* is a Pronoun which connects two clauses in a sentence.

There are three Relative Pronouns :

The Affirmative, *a, an, am, who, whom, which, that*.

The Negative, *nach, who not, whom not, which not, that not*.

The Collective, *na, the things which, the persons who, all that, what*.

§50. The noun to which the pronoun refers is called its **Co-relative**. When the Co-relative is extended, a *term of reference* is introduced immediately before the Relative; as *An Ti a ta beannaichte, agus a mhàin cumhdach, Rìgh nan rìgh agus Tighearn nan tighearna, neach nach faca duine 'sam bith.*

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§51. An *Interrogative Pronoun* is a pronoun which asks a question.

There are three Interrogative Pronouns:

Co? *who? which?* Applied to living beings.

Cìod? *what? what kind of?*

Cia? *which?* Applied to inanimate objects.

NOTE 1.—An interrogative pronoun asks a question without the assistance of the verb *Is to be*, but when it implies the Relative, the verb *to be* is used.

2. Interrogative pronouns precede the nouns to which they refer and the prepositions which govern them; as *co an duine? co as an triath? co th' ann ach triath a' chùil mhóir?*

3. Co is sometimes used in the genitive case; as, *á broinn co an d' thainig an eigh?* (Job 38, 29).

4. If the subject of inquiry be in view or its gender and number known, the Personal pronoun is used, as, *co e an guth?* (Oigh-nam-mor-shuil, 122).

5. The interrogatives are also used in indirect questions.

EXERCISE XX.

1. Co é? Cìod é sud? Co iad? Co i am boirionnach uasal ud? Co é am fear so? Is coma leam co tha ann. Co dhiubh thainig? Is aithne dhomh co rinn é. Tha fios agam cìod é rinn é.

2. Who is that youth? *Whose?* (Co bu leis?)
 Whose book is this? Which of them did it? Who
 is that tall gentleman? What prince is that? Who
 came? Who is the poet that gave you that poem?

THE VERB.

§52. A Verb is a word which asserts.

Verbs are of three kinds: *Transitive*, *Intransitive*
 and *Copula*.

A *Transitive Verb* denotes action which passes
 over to an object.

An *Intransitive Verb* denotes action which does
 not pass over to an object.

A *Copula Verb* is a verb which requires a noun,
 adjective or adverb to be joined with it so as to make
 a complete assertion. Verbs of *being*, *becoming*, *feel-*
ing, *growing* are copula.

§53. *Conjugation* is the exhibition in regular order
 of the several inflections of the verb.

Verbs are inflected by *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, *number*
 and *person*.

There are two voices: the *Active* and the *Passive*.

§54. There are five moods: *Imperative*, *Infinitive*,
Indicative, *Potential*, *Conditional* and *Subjunctive*.

The *Imperative Mood* asserts in the form of a com-
 mand or exhortation.

The *Infinitive Mood* merely names the action denot-
 ed by the verb.

The *Indicative Mood* asserts with certainty.

The *Potential Mood* indicates desire or liberty to
 perform an action.

The *Conditional Mood* expresses a conditional action or state upon which another action or state depends.

The *Subjunctive Mood* represents the action expressed by it as contingent.

§55. There are four tenses : *Present, Past, Second Past* and *Future*.

The *Present Tense* expresses an action as being done in the present time.

The *Past Tense* expresses an action as being done in the past time.

The *Second Past Tense* expresses an action as being done in some time previous to the immediate past.

The *Future Tense* expresses an action as to be done in future time.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.—ACTIVE VOICE.

§56. There are two *primary parts* in the Active Voice from which all the other tenses are formed, namely : the *2nd pers. sing. present Imperative*, and the *present Participle*.

1. In the Indicative Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed from the Present of the verb *Bi*, to be, and the present participle ; as, Tha mi 'g radh, *I say* or *I am saying*.

NOTE.—A of *ag*, the sign of the present participle is elided after a vowel.

The *Past* is formed from the 2nd singular Imperative by aspiration ; as, Bhuail mi, *I struck*. But if the verb begins with a vowel, this tense is formed by prefixing *dh'* (for *do* the old sign of the Preterite) ; if the verb begins with *f* pure, *f* is aspirated and *dh'* is prefixed ; as *dh'òr mi*, *I gilded* ; *dh'fhaighnich e*, *he enquired*.

The *Future Tense* is formed by adding *-idh* or *-as* to the 2nd sing. Imperative ; as, *faighnichidh mi, I will enquire* ; *briseas mi, I will break*.

2. In the Potential Mood.

The *Past Tense* is formed from the 2nd sing. Imperative by aspiration and by adding *-inn* for the 1st person singular, and *-adh* for the other persons sing. ; 1st plural is like the same in the Imperative ; and the 2nd and 3rd plur. are like the same in the singular.

3. In the Conditional Mood.

The *Present* and *Past Tenses* are like the same in the Indicative with the particle *ma* prefixed.

The *Second Past* tense is like the Past Potential aspiration being removed, and the particle *na-n* prefixed (modified into *na-m* before *labials*.)

The *Future* tense is like the Future Indicative in *-as* and the particle *ma* prefixed.

4. In the Subjective Mood.

The *Present* tense is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb *Bi* and the present Participle.

The *Past* tense is formed from the Past Indicative by prefixing *gu-n do*, contracted into *gu-n d'* before a *vowel* or silent *fh* or *th*.

The *Second Past* tense is formed from the Second Past Conditional by changing *na-n* into *gu-n* and *na-m* into *gu-m*.

The *Future* tense is formed from the 2nd. sing. Imperative by prefixing *gu-n* or *gu-m*.

5. In the Infinite Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed by suffixing *-adh* to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

6. *Participles.*

A *Participle* is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

The *Present Participle* is formed by prefixing **ag** and adding **-adh** to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

The *Past Participle* is formed by adding to the 2nd sing. Imperative, **-te** if its last vowel be small, and **-ta** if that vowel be broad.

§57. Copula Verb—Bi, to be—Affirmatively.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

1. Bitheam, *Let me be,*
2. Bi, or bi thusa, *be, be thou*
3. Bitheadh é (i), *let him*
(her) *be.*

PLURAL.

1. Bitheamaid, *let us be,*
2. Bithibh, *be ye, be you,*
3. Bitheadh iad, *let them*
be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, Gu bhi or a bhi, *to be, to be about to be.* Bith, 6. *m. being.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

1. Ta or tha mi, *I am,*
2. Tha thu, *thou art,*
3. Tha é, *he is,*

PLURAL.

1. Tha sinn, *we are,*
2. Tha sibh, *you are,*
3. Tha iad, *they are.*

Past Tense.

SINGULAR.

1. Bha mi, *I was*
2. Bha thu, *thou wast*
3. Bha é, *he was*

PLURAL.

1. Bha sinn, *we were*
2. Bha sibh, *you were*
3. Bha iad, *they were*

Future Tense.

- Sing.* 1. Bithidh mi, *I shall or will be*
 2. Bithidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt be*
 3. Bithidh é, *he shall or will be*
Plur. 1. Bithidh sinn, *we shall or will be*
 2. Bithidh sibh, *you shall or will be*
 3. Bithidh iad, *they shall or will be*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

- SING.* 1. Bhitinn, *I could or would be*
 2. Bhitheadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldst be*
 3. Bhitheadh é, *he could or should be*
PLUR. 1. Bhitheadh sinn, *we could, &c., be*
 2. Bhitheadh sibh, *you could, &c., be*
 3. Bhitheadh iad, *they could, &c., be*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

SINGULAR.

1. Ma tha mi, *if I be*
 2. Ma tha thu, *if thou be*
 3. Ma tha é, *if he be*

SINGULAR.

1. Ma bha mi, *if I were*
 2. Ma bha thu, *if thou wert*
 3. Ma bha é, *if he were*

PLURAL.

1. Ma tha sinn, *if we be*
 2. Ma tha sibh, *if you be*
 3. Ma tha iad, *if they be*

PLURAL.

1. Ma bha sinn, *if we were*
 2. Ma bha sibh, *if you were*
 3. Ma bha iad, *if they were.*

Past Hypothetical Tense.

- SING.* 1. Na-n robh mi, *if I were*
 2. Na-n robh thu, *if thou wert*
 3. Na-n robh é, *if he were*
PLUR. 1. Na-n robh sinn, *if we were*
 2. Na-n robh sibh, *if you were*
 3. Na-n robh iad, *if they were*

Second Past Hypothetical.

- SING. 1. Na-m bithinn, *if I had been.*
 2. Na-m bitheadh tu, *if thou hadst been*
 3. Na-m bitheadh é, *if he had been*
- PLUR. 1. Na-m bitheadh sinn, *if we had been*
 2. Na-m bitheadh sibh, *if you had been*
 3. Na-m bitheadh iad, *if they had been.*

Future Tense.

- SING. 1. Ma bhitheas mi, *if I shall or will be*
 2. Ma bhitheas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt be*
 3. Ma bhitheas é, *if he shall or will be*
- PLUR. 1. Ma bhitheas sinn, *if we shall, &c., be*
 2. Ma bhitheas sibh, *if you shall, &c., be*
 3. Ma bhitheas iad, *if they shall, &c., be*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- SING. 1. Gu bheil mi, *that I am*
 2. Gu bheil thu, *that thou art*
 3. Gu bheil é, *that he is*
- PLUR. 1. Gu bheil sinn, *that we are*
 2. Gu bheil sibh, *that you are*
 3. Gu bheil iad, *that they are*

Past Tense.

- SING. 1. Gu-n robh mi, *that I was*
 2. Gu-n robh thu, *that thou wast*
 3. Gu-n robh é, *that he was*
- PLUR. 1. Gu-n robh sinn, *that we were*
 2. Gu-n robh sibh, *that you were*
 3. Gu-n robh iad, *that they were*

Second Past Tense.

- SING. 1. Gu-m bithinn, *that I had been*
 2. Gu-m bitheadh tu, *that thou hadst been*
 3. Gu-m bitheadh é, *that he had been*

- PLUR. 1. Gu-m bitheamaid, *that we had been*
 2. Gu-m bitheadh sibh, *that you had been*
 3. Gu-m bitheadh iad, *that they had been*

Future Tense.

- SING. 1. Gu-m bi mi, *that I shall or will be*
 2. Gu-m bi thu, *that thou shalt or wilt be*
 3. Gu-m bi é, *that he shall. &c., be*

- PLUR. 1. Gu-m bi sinn, *that we shall, &c., be*
 2. Gu-m bi sibh, *that you shall, &c., be*
 3. Gu-m bi iad, *that they shall, &c., be*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *Bith, a. 6 m. being.* SECOND PAST, *air bith, having been.*

EXERCISE XXI.

'na, 'nad', 'na, 'nar, 'nur, 'nan or 'nam, (*in my, in thy, in his or her &c.*) are used as particles of reference before nouns denoting *condition, trade or profession*, and are rendered into English by the indefinite article *a*; as, *tha esan 'na shaor, he is a carpenter.*

1. Tha Eòbhann 'na ghille còir. Bha an duine a fhuair bàs 'na fhlidh taghta. Bha bainis cridheil againn. Tha Ingean fada ort. *Thuir é* (he said) *gu-n robh mise còir.* Is sona leam gu bheil é toilichte. Na-m bithinn an sud blitheadh esan ann mar an ceudna. Ma tha thu 'nad charaid dhonn.

2. If he is kind, he is also generous. If I were there. I fear that he is unhappy. He is a friend to me. He is dear to all. He shall be a hero in his day. We should be there. He said that John was right.

§58. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Negatively.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Na bitheam, &c., as affirmatively, with *na*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Cha-n 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Cha robh mi, &c.
Future, cha bhi mi, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Cha bhithinn, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present, Mur 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Mur robh mi, &c.
Second past, Mur bithinn, &c. *Future*, Mur bi mi, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, Nach 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Nach robh mi, &c.
Second past, Nach bithinn, &c. *Future*, Nach bi mi, &c.

§59. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Interrogatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Am bheil mi ? &c. *Past*, An robh mi ? &c.
Future, Am bi mi ? &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Am bithinn ? &c.

§60. Copula Verb, Bi, to be.—Negative-Interrogatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Nach 'eil mi ? &c. *Past*, Nach robh mi ? &c.
Future, Nach bi mi ? &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Nach bithinn ? &c.

§61. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Impersonally.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *Affir.* Thathas or thathar.
 “ *Neg.* Cha-n 'cileas or 'cilear.
 “ *Inter.* Am bheileas or bheilear ?

Past, Affir. Bhathas, bhathar or bhàtar.

" *Neg.* Cha robhar or robhas.

" *Inter.* An robhar or robhas?

Future, Affirm. Bitear or bithear.

" *Neg.* Cha bhitear or bhithear.

" *Inter.* Am bitear or bithear?

EXERCISE XXII.

Learn §85, R. 31 and 33.

Ecs. Am bheil an leabhar agad? Cha-n 'eil.

Have you the book? I have not.

Ciod é tha agad*? Cha-n 'eil dad.

What have you? I have nothing.

Cia meud cloinne tha agad? Triùir.

How many children have you? Three.

Cha-n 'eil dà Dhia ann. Cha-n 'eil ann ach a h-aon.

There are not two Gods. There is only one.

NOTE.—**Ged**, *though, although*, in a negation takes the interrogative form of the verb after it; in an affirmation it takes the place of *cha*. C' àit, *where?*

1. Ged robh é air a' bhata. Ged nach 'eil nis ann ach a h-aon, bha a tri ann aon uair. Mur robh mi cinnteach, cha bhitheadh an dànachd so agam. Cha bhi deich daoine thar fhichead ann (*there, lit. in it*). Am bheil ni air bith do-dheanta do 'n Tighearn? C' àit an robh thu? Cha-n 'eil cuimhne air na nithibh a bha ann roimhe (*heretofore*); *cha mhó a bhios* (*neither shall*) cuimhne air na nithibh a ta ri teachd (*to come*). Bi glie, a mhic. Mur 'eil ni agad gu dioladh (*to pay*). *Mur bhiodh é air teachd* (*if he had not come*), bhitheamaid (*or bhiomaid*) marbh le cianalas.

2. Although I was there she was not. If he were

* Pronounce as if written *th'* agad; and so wherever two vowel sounds come together one is generally elided; as, co an duine ud?

on the boat. * *If* now there be *but* (Mur.....ach) one, and if there were three, two are *gone* (air falbh). Nothing is impossible to the Lord. The field was all *grown* (air fas) *over* (suas) with thorns. *It* (é) was not grown over with nettles. If he be not at home, he is at the store. Have you my black book? *I have* (Tha). Is he a good man? I am not certain.

§62. Regular Verb—Glac, catch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- SING. 1. Glacam, *let me catch*
 2. Glac, *catch thou*
 3. Glacadh é, *let him catch*
 PLUR. 1. Glacamaid, *let us catch*
 2. Glacaibh, *catch ye or you*
 3. Glacadh iad, *let them catch*
Neg. Na glacam (1.), * *let me not catch.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Glacadh, n. 1. m. catching, act of catching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- SING. Tha.....(2.) 'glacadh, *I am catching, I catch.*
 PLUR. Tha.....a' glacadh, *we are catching, we catch.*
Neg. Cha-n 'eil.....'glacadh, *I am not catching, I do not catch.*
Inter. Am bheil.....'glacadh? *Am I catching? do I catch?*
Neg.-Inter. Nach 'eil.....'glacadh? *do I not catch?*

Past Tense.

- SING. & PLUR. Ghlao....., *I caught.*
Neg. Cha do ghlac....., *I did not catch.*
Inter. An do ghlac.....? *did I catch?*
Neg.-Inter. Nach do ghlac.....? *did I not catch?*

* The figures within brackets refer to the notes §63.

Second Past Tense.

SING. Bha.....'glacadh, *I was catching.*

PLUR. Bha.....a' glacadh, *we were catching.*

Neg. Cha robh.....'glacadh, *I was not catching.*

Inter. An robh.....'glacadh? *was I catching?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....'glacadh? *was I not catching?*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacaidh....., *I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Cha ghlac....., *I shall or will not catch.*

Inter. An glac.....? *shall I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glac.....? *shall I not catch?*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

SING. 1. Ghlacainn, *I could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

PLUR. 1. Ghlacamaid, *we could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

Neg. Cha ghlacainn, *I could or would not catch.*

Inter. An glacainn? *would or could I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacainn? *would or could I not catch?*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. Ma tha.....'glacadh, *if I am catching, if I catch.*

PLUR. Ma tha.....a' glacadh, *if we are catching, if we catch.*

Neg. Mur 'eil.....'glacadh, *if I am not catching.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlac....., *if I caught.*

Neg. Mur ghlac....., *if I did not catch.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. 1. Na-n glacainn, *if I caught, or had caught.*

2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Na-n glacamaid, *if we caught, or had caught.*
 2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

Neg. Mur ghlacainn, *if I had not caught.*
Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacas..... *if I shall or will catch.*
 Neg. Mur glac..... *if I shall or will not catch.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. Gu bheil.....'glacadh, *that I am catching, that I catch.*

PLUR. Gu bheil.....a' glacadh, *that we are catching, that we catch.*

Neg. Nach 'eil.....'glacadh, *that I am not catching.*
Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlac....., *that I caught.*
 Neg. Nach do ghlac....., *that I did not catch.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. 1. Gu-n glacainn, *that I could or would catch.*
 2 & 3. Gu-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Gu-n glacamaid, *that we could or would catch.*
 2 & 3. Gu-n glacadh.....

Neg. Nach glacainn, *that I could or would not catch.*
Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glac..... *that I shall or will catch.*
 Neg. Nach glac..... *that I shall or will not catch.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. A' glacadh, *catching, in the act of catching.*

Past. Ghaeta, *caught.*

Second Past, air ghlacadh, *having caught.*

§63. Notes on the Conjugation.

1. To save space only such parts as are really necessary for the guidance of the student are given. In

negative conjugation the first person singular alone is set down; all the other persons may be formed by placing the negative particle or particles before the other persons of the verb, changed, when change is necessary, after the manner of the part given.

A series of dots (.....) has been introduced when there is no personal termination, to indicate the position of the noun or pronoun; thus, *Pres. Ind.* Tha..... 'glacadh; *1st sing.* tha mi 'glacadh, *I catch*; *2nd.* tha thu 'glacadh, *thou catchest*; *3rd.* tha an duine 'glacadh, *the man catches*. In these cases the English of the first person has been given.

2. **Changes of ag**, the sign of the Present Participle. It is written:

- 1.) **ag** before a vowel; as, ag òl, *drinking*.
- 2.) **'g** between two vowels*; as, tha mi 'g òl, *I drink*.
- 3.) **a'** before a consonant; as, a' bualadh, *striking*.
- 4.) **'** between a vowel and a consonant; as, tha mi 'glacadh.

5.) **ga** before the possessive pronouns *mo, do, and bhur*; as, Tha é ga mo thrèdachadh, *he leadeth me*; tha é ga m' iarraidh, *he is seeking me*; tha mi ga d' ionndran, *I miss you*.

3. **The Consuetudinal Tenses.** The *Future tense* is used to express an habitual action, with a present signification; as, brisidh mi pìob gach seachdan, *I usually break a pipe a week*. More frequently present habit is expressed by the composite verb, is abhàist dhomh, *it is my wont*. The *Past tense*, Potential mood and the *Second Past Conditional* and Subjunctive, are used to express habitual action of past

* And before the Possessive Pronouns *a, an, ar* and *'ur*; as, tha mi 'g a glacadh—'g a bhualadh, *I am catching her—striking him*.

time ; as, ghlar a é gach là, *I used to clean it every day* ; mur bitinn 'dol do 'n eaglais, *if I were not accustomed to go to church*. The Past Consuetudinal tense is also expressed by the Past tense of *is abhàist dhomh*, viz., b' abhàist dhomh, *I was wont*.

4. The *Second Past Tense*, Conditional and Subjunctive, has a future signification as well as its past meaning ; thus, na-n glacainn, signifies *if I had caught* and *if I should catch*.

The sign of the *Second Past Participle* is sometimes written by grammarians, *iar*, but it seldom occurs in that form in conversation or in print. So we have written it *air*, because our design is to introduce the student to Scottish Gaelic as it is now spoken and written.

§64. Formation of the tenses in the Passive Voice.

1. In the Imperative Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed by adding *-ar* to the *past participle Active*.

2. In the Infinitive Mood.

See Note §68.

3. In the Indicative Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed from the *present Indicative* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

The *Past tense* is formed by adding *-adh* to the *second person singular Imperative Active*.

The *Second Past Tense* is formed from the *past tense* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

The *Future tense* is formed by adding *-ar* to the *2nd pers. sing. Imperative Active*.

4. In the Potential Mood.

The *Past tense* is formed by aspirating the *past participle* and adding *-adh* to it.

5. *In the Conditional Mood.*

The different Tenses are formed from the corresponding Tenses in the Indicative Mood by prefixing the particle **ma**; except

The *Second Past Tense* which is formed by prefixing **na-n** to the *Past Potential* unaspirated.

6. *In the Subjunctive Mood.*

The *Present Tense* is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb *Bi* and the *past Participle*.

The *Past Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n** do to the *Past Indicative Passive*.

The *Second Past Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n** to the *Past Potential Passive*.

The *Future Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n** to the *Future Indicative Passive*.

§65. Regular Verb—Glac, catch—Passive Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., Let me be caught.

Neg. Na glacar....., let me not be caught.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Tha.....glacta, *I am caught.*

Neg. Cha n'eil.....glacta, *I am not caught.*

Inter. An bheil.....glacta? *Am I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach 'eil.....glacta? *Am I not caught?*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ghlacadh....., *I was caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlacadh....., *I was not caught.*

Inter. An ghlacadh.....? *was I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach ghlacadh.....? *was I not caught?*

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Bha.....glacta, *I had been caught.*

Neg. Cha robh.....glacta, *I had not been caught.*

Inter. An robh.....glacta? *had I been caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....glacta? *had I not been caught?*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., *I shall or will be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlacar....., *I shall or will not be caught.*

Inter. An glacar? *shall I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacar.....? *shall I not be caught?*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ghlactadh....., *I should, would or could be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlactadh....., *I should &c., not be caught.*

Inter. An ghlactadh.....? *Would, &c., I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach ghlactadh.....? *Would, &c., I not be caught?*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma tha.....glacta, *if I be caught, or if I am caught.*

Neg. Mur 'eil.....glacta, *if I be caught.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacadh.....*if I were caught, or if I was caught.*

Neg. Mur do ghlacadh.....*if I were not caught.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Na-n ghlactadh.....*if I had been caught.*

Neg. Mur ghlactadh.....*if I had not been caught.*

Future Tense,

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacar.....*if I shall or will be caught.*

Neg. Mur glacar.....*if I shall or will not be caught.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu bheil.....*glacta, that I am caught.*

Neg. Nach 'eil.....*glacta, that I am not caught.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlacadh.....*that I was caught.*

Neg. Nach do ghlacadh....., *that I was not caught.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glactadh.. ..., *that I had been caught.*

Neg. Nach glactadh....., *that I had not been caught.*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glacar....., *that I shall or will be caught.*

Neg. Nach glacar....., *that I shall or will not be caught.*

§66. *Conjugation of a Verb with a Labial initial and a small final vowel.**

Regular Verb—Bris, break—Active Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

SING. 1. Briseam, 2. Bris, 3. Briseadh e,

PLUR. 1. Briseamaid. 2. Brisibh. 3. Briseadh iad.

Neg. Na briseam, &c.

* To save space, one verb containing both these sources of modification of inflexion, is given, instead of one for each.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Briseadh, n. 1. m. (-ean g.), breaking, act of breaking.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Tha.....'briseadh, *I am breaking, I break.*
 NEG. Cha-n 'eil.....'briseadh, *I am not breaking.*
 INTER. Am bheil.....'briseadh? *Am I breaking?*
 NEG.-INTER. Nach 'eil.....'briseadh? *Do I not break?*

*Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Bhris.....	Brisidh.....
NEG. Cha do bhris.....	Cha bhris.....
INTER. An do bhris.....?	Am bhris.....?
NEG.-INTER. Nach do bhris.....?	Nach bhris.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM. S. 1. Bhrisinn, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....
 P. 1. Bhriseamaid, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....
 NEG. Cha bhrisinn.
 INTER. Am bhrisinn?
 NEG.-INTER. Nach bhrisinn?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Ma tha.....'briseadh	Ma bhris.....
NEG. Mur 'eil.....'briseadh	Mur do bhris.....

*Second Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Na-m bhrisinn.	Ma bhriseas.....
NEG. Mur bhrisinn	Mur bhris...

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Gu bheil.....'briseadh.	Gu-n do bhris.....
NEG. Nach 'il.....'briseadh.	Nach do bhris.....

	<i>Second Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
AFFIRM.	Gu-m brisinn.	Gu-m bris.....
NEG.	Nach brisinn.	Nach bris.....

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present</i> , a' briseadh	<i>Past</i> , Briste
<i>Second Past</i> , air bhriseadh.	

§67. Regular Verb—Bris, break—Passive Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, AFFIRM.	Bristear.....	NEG.	Na bristear.....
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM.	Tha...briste.	Bhriseadh...
NEG.	Cha-n 'eil...briste.	Cha do bhriseadh...
INTER.	Am bheil...briste?	An do bhriseadh...?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach 'eil...briste?	Nach do bhriseadh...?

Future Tense.

AFFIRM.	Brisear.....
NEG.	Cha bhrisear.....
INTER.	Am brisear.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach brisear.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Bhristeadh.....
NEG.	Cha bhristeadh.....
INTER.	Am bhristeadh.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach bhristeadh.....?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM.	Ma tha.....briste,	Ma bhriseadh.....
NEG.	Mur 'eil.....briste,	Mur do bhriseadh... ..

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Na-m bristeadh.....

NEG. Mur bristeadh.....

Future Tense.

Ma bhrisear.....

Mur brisear.....

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu bheil . . .briste.

NEG. Nach 'eil.....briste.

Past Tense.

Gu-n do bhriseadh.....

Nach do bhriseadh.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-m bristeadh.....

NEG. Nach bristeadh.....

Future Tense.

Gu-m brisear.....

Nach brisear.....

§68 *Note on the Infinitive Passive.*

The *Infinitive Passive* has several forms, but these may be reduced to two classes; viz. the *Infinitive of Purpose or Intent*, and the *Infinitive of Simple Futurity*. The former is signified by a number of prepositions and combinations, as:

ri bhi air a sgrìobhadh, *to be written.*air son sgrìobhaidh, *to be written.*gu bhi air a sgrìobhadh, *to be written.*gu bhi sgrìobhta, *to be written.*

The *Infinitive of Simple Futurity* has only one form, composed of the *Infinitive of the verb Bi* and the *Past Participle Active*; as, a bhi sgrìobhta, *to be written*, a bhi glacta, *to be caught*, a bhi briste, *to be broken*.

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Cha ghlac mi é an diugh. Glac a' luch sin. Cha do bhris é a' bhà. Bhris a' chlach an uinneag. Mur do bhris so ort gun fhios is tu is coireach. Co bhris a' chlarsach? Cha do bhris mis' é. Nach do ghlac iad an gadaiche? Cha do ghlac, ni mò a ghlacas. Nach glacainn é? Cha ghlacadh. Nach brisinn an gloin le aon buille? Cia fhada a bhrisear sibh ma

chridhe le briathraibh? Brisidh mi sìos an tùr so. Brisidh do sholus a mach mar a' mhaduinn. Brisibh suas bhur fearann treabhaidh.

2. He broke the window. He did not catch the mouse. If it were not broken. Who broke the inkstand? If he caught (*2nd Past*,) him would he break his legs and arms? He will catch the poor man. They watched to catch* him in his speech. They would catch the deer if I were with them. If William were there they would not break the costly lamps with so little rebuke.

§69. *Conjugation of a Verb with—*

A Vowel Initial.

F pure Initial.||

Regular—Alp, *engraft*

Fuin, *bake—Verbs.*

Active Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Alpam

Fuineam.

NEG. Na h-alpam

Na fuineam.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Alpadh, *n. 1. m.* (can, *g.*) Fuineadh, *n. 1. m.†*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Tha... 'g alpadh.

Tha..... 'fuineadh. ‡

NEG. Cha-n 'eil... 'g alpadh? Cha-n 'eil... 'fuineadh. ‡

INTER. Am bheil... 'g alpadh? Am bheil... 'fuineadh? ‡

NEG.-INTER. Nach 'eil... 'galpadh? Nach 'eil... 'fuineadh? ‡

*The infinitive of purpose in the active voice is expressed by *chum*, and the Second Past or Future Subjunctive; see note to §85, R. 42.

|| An initial consonant is said to be pure when it is followed by a vowel. ‡ More frequently Fuine, *n. 6. f.*

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Dh' alp.....	Dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Cha d' alp.....	Cha d' fhuinn.....
INTER.	An d' alp.....?	An d' fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach d' alp.....?	Nach d' fhuinn.....?

Future Tense.

AFFIRM.	Alpaidh.....	Fuinidh.....
NEG.	Cha-n alp.....	Cha-n fhuinn.....
INTER.	An alp.....?	An fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alp.....?	Nach fhuinn.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Dh' alpainn.	Dh' fhuininn.
NEG.	Cha-n alpainn.	Cha-n fhuininn.
INTER.	An alpainn?	An fhuininn?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alpainn?	Nach fhuininn?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma tha.....'g alpadh.	Ma tha.....'fuine
NEG.	Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh.	Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma dh' alp.....	Ma dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Mur d' alp.....	Mur d' fhuin.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Na-n alpainn.	Na-m fuininn.
NEG.	Mur alpainn.	Màr fuininn.

Future Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma dh' alpas.....	Ma dh' fhuineas.....
NEG.	Mur alp....., or Mur h-alp.....	Mur fuin.....

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu bheil.....'g alpadh. Gu bheil.....'fuine.
 NEG. Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh. Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n d' alp..... Gu-n d' fhuin.....
 NEG. Nach d' alp..... Nach d' fhuin.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n alpainn. Gu-m fuininn.
 NEG. Nach alpainn. Nach fuininn.

Future Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n alp..... Gu-m fuin.....
 NEG. Nach alp..... Nach fuin.....

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ag alpadh. A' fuine or a' fuineadh.
Past. Alpta. Fuinte.
Second Past. Air alpadh Air fuine or fuineadh.

NOTE.—From the analogy of the Active Voice the student will be able to construct the Passive Voice of these Verbs for himself.

§70. *Verbs with Irregular Infinitives.*

1. Verbs ending in **aich** reject **i** before adding *adh*; as, beannaich, *bless*, beannachadh, *n. 1. m. a blessing*.

2. Verbs in **ich** preceded by a consonant, generally change *ich* into **each** before *adh*; as, aidich, *confess*, aideachadh. *1. m. a confession*. Some verbs, however, reject the two correspondents and insert **a** before *ch*; as, pàirt, *share*, pàrtachadh, *1. m. a sharing division*.

3. Some verbs reject the vowels which constitute their final syllables, before *adh*; as

Imperative.

Amail,	hinder,
Cagainn,	chew,
anagail,	protect,
bruidil,	poke,
coachail,	change,
cobhair,	assist,
coisinn,	earn,
caomhain,	spare,
dìobair,	forsake,
diogail,	tickle,
dùbail,	double,
fògair,	exile,
foghain,	suffice,
fosgail,	open,
fuasgail,	untie,
fuagair,	proclaim,
inats,	tell,
lobair,	sacrifice,
iomair,	row,
lùisir,	teem,
mosgail,	awake,
seachainn,	avoid,
teirinn,	descend,
tèaruinn,	save,
tionnsgain, }	begin, devise,
tionnsgail, }	
togair,	incline,
tuairgin,	disturb,

Infinitive.

amladh,
cagnadh.
anagladh.
bruidleadh.
caochladh.
cóbhradh.
cosnadh.
caomhnadh.
dìobradh, dìobairt.
diogladh.
dùbladh.
fògradh.
fóghnadh.
fosgladh.
fuasgladh.†
fuagradh.
innseadh.
lobradh.
iomradh.
lùisreadh.
mosgladh.
seachnadh.
téarnadh.
tèarnadh.
{ tionnsgnadh.
{ tionnsgladh.
togradh.
tuairgneadh.*

4. Many other Infinitives are formed too irregular-

* The imperative of these verbs (except in 2nd pers. sing.), and the parts formed from it, are contracted like their infinitive; as, togradh é, i; togramaid, tograibh, togradh iad; thograinn, thogradh tu, é, iad; thogramaid, &c.—This list and note are from MUNRO.

ly to be reduced to rule, so we give an alphabetical list of those of most frequent occurrence.

LIST OF IRREGULAR INFINITIVES.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Abair,	say,	ràdh, ràite, ràdhainn
Acain,	complain,	acain
Agair,	claim,	agairt
Aithris,	relate,	aithris
Àireamh,	number,	àireamh
Aisig,	restore,	aiseag
Amhairc,	look,	amharc
Amais, eirmis,	find, hit,	amas, eirmeas
At,	swell,	at
Bagair,	threaten,	bagairt
Bean,	touch,	{ beantainn, beantail, beanailt
Beir,	bear,	beirsinn, beireilt, breith
Béuc,	roar,	béucaich, béucail
Bid, bìg,	chirp,	bìdil, bìgil
Blais,	taste,	blasad
Bleith,	grind,	bleith
Bleoghain,	milk,	bleoghan
Bruich, <i>R</i>	boil,	bruich
Brùchd,	belch,	brùchdail
Buin,	deal with,	buntuin
Buail,	strike,	bualadh
Buain,	reap,	buain
Buanaich, <i>R</i>	gain,	buanachd
Buachaillich,	herd,	buachailleachd
Bùir,	bellow,	bùirich
Bùirich,	dig,	bùrach
Caill,	lose,	call
Caidil,	sleep,	cadal
Caith,	wear,	caitheamh
Caisd,	listen,	caisdeachd
Can,	say, sing,	cantainn

Imperative.

Casgair,	vanquish,
Caoidh,	lament,
Càraich,	mend,
Ceangail,	tie,
Ceil,	conceal,
Cinn,	grow,
Cleachd, <i>R</i>	accustom,
Clàist,	hearken,
Cleasaich,	sport,
Cobhair,	help,
Coimhead,	look,
Coimhid,	observe,
Coisich,	walk,
Coisinn,	earn,
Cosd, cosg,	expend,
Cràgair,	handle awkwardly,
Creach, <i>R</i>	rob,
Creid,	believe,
Cùm,	keep,
Cluinn,	hear,
Cuir,	put, place,
Dean, <i>R</i>	do,
Deoghail,	suck,
Dìol, <i>R</i>	pay,
Diobhair,	vomit,
Dion,	protect,
Dochainn, <i>R</i>	injure,
Dòirt,	spill,
Drùigh,	penetrate,
Dùin,	shut,
Dùisg,	awake,
Dùraig,	desire,
Earb,	trust,
Éirich,	rise,
Èisd,	hear,

Infinitive.

casgairt
caoidh
càramh, càradh
ceangal
ceiltinn, ceiltadh, cleith
cinntinn
cleachduinn
clàistinn, claisdeachd
cleasachd
cobhair, cobhradh
coimhead
coimhead
coiseachd
cosnadh
cosd, cosg
cràgairt
creach
creidsinn
eumail
cluinntinn, cluinnteil
cur
deanamh,
deoghal
dìol
diobhairt
dìon
dochann
dòrtadh
drùghadh
dùnadh
dùsgadh
dùrachdainn
earbsadh
éirigh
éisdeachd

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Fùg,	die,	éng
Fadhair,	temper,	fadhairt
Fàg,	leave,	fàgail
Faic,	see,	faicinn
Faigh,	receive,	faighinn, faigheil, faotainn
Falbh,	go,	falbh
Falaich,	hide,	falach
Fan,	wait,	{ fantainn, fantail, fanailt, fanachd,-ainn
Fàs,	grow,	fàs
Feith,	wait,	feitbeamh
Féuch,	look,	féuchainn
Fògair,	banish,	fògradh
Foghain,	suffice,	fòghnadh, fòghnachdainn
Fìgh, <i>R</i>	weave,	fighe
Fòir,	assist,	fòirinn
Freagair,	answer,	freagairt
Fosgail,	open,	fosgladh
Fuaigh,	sew,	fuaigheal, fuaghal
Fuilig, fuiling,	suffer,	fulang
Fuirich,	stay,	fuireach
Gabh,	take,	gabhail
Gàir,	laugh,	gàireachdaich
Gairm, <i>R</i> .	call,	gairm
Geall, <i>R</i> .	promise,	gealtuinn
Gearain,	complain,	gearan
Géill, <i>R</i> .	yield,	gèilltinn, géilleachdainn
Géum,	low,	géumraich, géumnaich
Gin, gion,	beget, produce,	{ gintinn, giontuinn gionmhainn
Glaodh,	cry aloud,	glaodhaich, ach
Ghuis,	move,	ghuasud
Goir,	crow,	goirsinn
Gog,	cackle,	gogail
Greas.	hasten,	greasad

Imperative.

Guidh,	pray,
Guil,	weep,
Iath, <i>R.</i>	encircle,
Iar,	ask,
Imich,	go,
Imlich,	lick,
Iomraidh,	mention,
Iomain,	drive,
Iomair,	wield,
Ionmail,	wash,
Ìndrig,	enter,
Innis,	tell,
Iomdrain,	miss,
Iabhair,	speak
Laidh,	lie down,
Leighis,	cure,
Leag,	fell, throw down,
Leig,	permit,
Lean,	follow,
Léum,	leap,
Liubhair,	deliver,
Iomair,	clip, shear,
Màgair,	crawl,
Mair,	last,
Marcaich,	ride,
Meal,	enjoy,
Meas, <i>R.</i>	estimate,
Mùin,	minge,
Nàir,	bind, join,
Nigh,	wash,
+ Oirlis,	vomit.
+ Ol,	drink,

Infinitive.

guidhe
gul, gal,
iath
iarraidh
iacachd
imlich
iomradh
iomair
iomairt
ionnlad
{ ìndriginn, ìndrinn,
{ ìndreachdainn.
innseadh
iomdrain, ionndran
iabhairt
laidhe
leigheas
leagail
leigeil
{ leantainn, leantail, leannh-
{ uinn, leantail
{ léum, léumraich, leumart-
{ aich
liubhairt
lomairt
màgairt
mairsinn, maireachd
marcabd
mealtuinn
meas
mùin
nasgadh
nighe
oirlis
ol

Imperative.

Mill, <i>R</i>	return,
Miosg,	pant,
Ràn,	roar,
Ruig,	reach,
Ruith,	run,
Saltair,	trample,
Saoil,	think,
Seall,	see, look,
Seas,	stand,
Séinn,	sing,
Sgal,	scream,
Sgairt,	call aloud,
Sgar, <i>R</i> .	separate,
Sgath, <i>R</i> .	lop,
Sgoilt,	split,
Sgrios,	destroy,
Sguir,	desist,
Sian,	shriek, yell,
Siolaidh,	strain, filter,
Siubhail,	travel,
Smut, <i>R</i> .	sniff,
Snámh,	swim,
Sníomh,	spin,
Srann,	snore,
Streap, <i>R</i> .	climb,
Suidh,	sit,
Tabhair,	give,
Tachrais,	wind,
Tachair,	meet,
Tagair,	plead,
Taghail,	visit,
Taisg, <i>R</i> .	lay up,
Talaidh,	caress, tame,
Tairg,	offer,
Tarruing,	draw,
Téad,	die, fail.

Infinite.

billinn
blosgartaich
blanach
buigseinn, buigbeachd
ruith
saltairt
saoilsinn
sealltuinn
seasamh
seinn
sgalartaich
sgairteachd
sgarachdainn
sgath
sgoltaidh
sgrios
sgur
siamail
siolaidh
siubhal
smutail
snámh
sníomh
sranmail
streap, streapail
suidhe
tabhairt
tachras
tachairt
tagairt
taghal
tasgaidh
talaidh
tairgseachd
tarruing
tead

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Teasair,	save,	teasairgin
Teannaidh, } Fionnaidh }	turn,	teannaidh, tionnadh
Teanaid, tionaid,	gather,	teanaid, tionaid
Teirig,	wear out,	teirigsinn, teireachdainn
Teàrn, <i>R.</i>	decline,	teàrnadh
Tig, thig,	come,	tighinn, teachd, tigheachd
Tilg, <i>R.</i>	throw,	tilgeil
Tog,	lift,	togail
Togair,	incline,	togairt, togradh
Tomhais,	measure,	tomhas
Tréig,	forsake,	tréigsinn
Triall,	march,	triall
Trod,	scold,	trod
Tuirling,	descend,	tuirling
Tuir, <i>R.</i>	lament,	tùrsadh
Tuit,	fall,	tuiteam
Tuig,	understand,	tuigeil

§71. IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are ten Irregular Verbs: 1. Abair, *say, recite*; 2. Beir, *bear, bring forth*;^{*} 3. Chluinn, *hear*; 4. Dean, *do, make*; 5. Faic, *see*; 6. Faigh, *get*; 7. Rach, *go*; 8. Ruig, *reach*; 9. Thig, *come*; 10. Thoir, *give*. Of these we give the Indicative and Potential Moods with the Participles, from which the other parts may be formed. In this table the student must supply the Particles in the Negative and Interrogative forms.

ACTIVE VOICE—INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>	
<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>
1. Thubhairt†	dubhairt	their	abair.

* Beir air means *to seize*; as, rug é orm, *he seized me*.
† Thubhairt and dubhairt are also written thuir and duirt.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>	
<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>
2. Rug	d' rug	beiridh	beir. ¹
3. Chuala	chuala ²	cluinnidh	cluinn. ²
4. Rinn	d' rinn	na	dean
5. Chunnaic	faic ²	chi	faic. ¹
6. Fhuair	d' fhuair	gheibh	faigh. ²
7. Chaidh	deachaidh	thoid	teid.
8. Ráinig, ruig	d' ráinig	ruidh	raig.
9. Tháinig	a' tháinig	ting	tig.
10. Thug	d' thug	thug	tuig.

PARTICIPLES. *Present.*

<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. & Inter.</i>
1. Theirinn	abrainn.	6. Gheibhlínn	faighlín. ²
2. Bheirinn	beirinn. ¹	7. Rachainn	rachainn.
3. Chluinninn	cluinninn. ²	8. Raiginn	raiginn.
4. Dheanainn	deanainn.	9. Thiginn	tiginn.
5. Chitinn	faicinn. ¹	10. Bheirinn toirinn, tugainn.	

PARTICIPLES. *Present.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ag radh | 6. A' faotainn |
| 2. A' breith | 7. A' dol |
| 3. A' chluinntinn | 8. A' ruigsinn |
| 4. A' deanamh | 9. A' teachd |
| 5. A' faicinn | 10. A' toirt |

Past

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2. Beirte. | 5. Faicte. |
| 4. Deanfa | |

The Second Past Participle of the others—formed by placing *air* before their Infinitives given in §70—is used instead of the Past Participle.

§72. DEFECTIVE VERBS

1. *Is mi, I am, it is I.*

¹Aspirated after *chu* or *chu-a*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Is.....	Bu.....
NEG. Cha.....	Cha bu.....
INTER. I. Am mi? An.....?	Am bu.....?
NEG.-INTER. Nach.....	Nach bu.....?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Second Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Ma 's.....	Na-m bu.....
NEG. Mur.....	Mur bu.....

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Gu.....	Gu-m bu.....
NEG. Nach.....	Nach bu.....

PARTICIPLE.

Present, Agus.....(contracted into 's.....)

NOTES.—1. Mi is aspirated (mhi) after *bu* and *cha*.
Cha becomes *cha-n* and bu become *b'* before a vowel sound.

2. The Past Indicative serves as the Past Potential of *is*; as, bu truagh do chor, your state would be miserable.

3. The Present Participle of *is*, followed by an infinitive or Present Participle, is translated by a Present Participle; as,

Moch 's mi 'g éiridh 's a' mhaduinn,
—————chuala mi 'n lonan.

Rising early in the morning,
—————I heard the prattling.

An òladh tu deoch 's tu d' ruith.
Could you drink a draught running.

2. **Faod** (or féud) *may*, forms its Past and Future

Indicative, Conditional and Subjunctive and Past Potential regularly. It has also the same tenses in the Passive voice, which are always used impersonally (see §74).

3. **Feum** (or *fimir*), *must*, has the same parts as *faod*.

4. **Orsa** (or *arsa*), *said, quoth*, is used in the Past Indicative alone, thus :

SING. 1. Orsa mise	PLUR. 1. Orsa sinne
2. Orsa thusa	2. Orsa sibhse
3. Orsa é	3. Orsa iadsan

5. The following have only the Imperative Mood, Second Person Singular and Plural.

SING.		PLUR.
Feuch	<i>lo, behold</i>	Feuchai bh
Siuthad	<i>proceed, say away</i>	Siuthadaibh
Tiugainn	<i>come along,</i>	Tiugainnibh
Trothad	<i>come hither,</i>	Trothadaibh

6. Some Verbs have become obsolete, leaving nothing but their infinitives; as, *cláisteachd, cláistinn, hearing*, from *cláist*.

§73. COMPOSITE VERBS.

Is, in all its parts, unites with a **noun** or **adjective** and a **prepositional pronoun** to form a Composite Verb.

Cuir, eum, gabh, bi, leig, thoir, and some others, also form idiomatic phrases with nouns and prepositions.

The following are examples of composite verbs :

Is abhaist dhomh	<i>or leam</i> , I am wont, accustomed.
Is ag leam,	I doubt.
Is aithne dhomh,	I am acquainted with.
Is beò dhomh,	I live.

Is còir dhomh,	I ought.
Is coma leam,	I do not care, I do not like.
Is cuimhne leam,	I remember.
Is deòin leam,	I am willing.
Is duilich leam,	I regret.
Is fèarr leam,	I prefer.
Is fèarr dhomh,	I had better.
Is beag orm,	I dislike.
Is lugha orm,	I have greater dislike for.
Is mò agam,	I prefer, have greater esteem for.
Is neònach leam,	I think (it) strange, I wonder.
Is beag leam,	I think (it) small.
Is mòr leam,	I think.....great.
Is toigh leam,	I love.
Is fada leam,	I think.....long.
Is beinn leam,	I think.....melodious.
Is cruaidh leam,	I think.....hard.
Cuir as,	extinguish.
Cuir an aghaidh,	oppose.
Cuir air chois,	institute.
Cuir dòchas,	hope, trust.
Cuir an céill,	declare.
Cùm air d'ais,	hold back.
Cùm agad,	hold, hold fast.
Gabh suas,	ascend.
Gabh ort,	pretend.
Leig dhiat,	desist.
Leig le,	let alone.
Thoir air,	persuade, compel.
Thoir suas,	yield, deliver.

§74. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The Passive Voice is often used in Gaelic without a Nominative, *i. e.*, impersonally. This form adds

animation to narrative, the Future Passive being used for the Historical Present of other languages.

THE ADVERB.

§75. An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb or adverbial phrase.

§76. Adverbs are of two classes: *Simple* and *Compound*.

A *Simple Adverb* is an adverb of one word; as, ainmic, *seldom*; bhos, *on this side*; cia, *how*; cionnus, *after what manner*.

A *Compound Adverb* is an adverb consisting of two words; as, gu brònach, *sorrowfully*; gu h-olc, *badly*; am feasd, *for ever*.

A compound adverb may be formed from any adjective by prefixing the preposition **gu** (equivalent to the English postfix *-ly*); as, gu dona, *badly*; gu peacach, *sinnfully*.

An adverbial phrase is a phrase having an adverbial signification and consisting of more than two words; as, a h-uile uair, *every time*; cho luath agus, *as soon as*.

THE PREPOSITION.

§77. A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word or phrase in a sentence.

§78. Prepositions are of two classes: *Simple* and *Compound*.

A *Simple Preposition* is a preposition consisting of one word.

LIST OF SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

Á, as, <i>out, out of.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Aig, at, <i>in the possession of.</i>	Le, leis, <i>with, by.</i>
Air, on, upon, <i>concerning.</i>	Mar, <i>like to.</i>
Ann, anns, <i>in, into.</i>	Mu, <i>about, around.</i>
Bharr, <i>off, from.</i>	O, <i>from.</i>
Car, <i>during, whilst.</i>	Os, <i>above.</i>
De, <i>of, off.</i>	Ri, Ris, <i>to, against.</i>
Do, to, <i>towards.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Seach, <i>in comparison to.</i>
Fo, <i>under, beneath.</i>	Tar, thar, <i>across, over.</i>
Feadh, <i>among, through,</i>	Troi, troimh, } <i>through, by.</i>
<i>whilst.</i>	Tre, trid, }
Gu, gus, to, <i>for.</i>	

For the Syntax of the Preposition see §87.

THE CONJUNCTION.

§79. A Conjunction is a word used merely to connect the parts of a sentence.

Conjunctions are also *Simple* (as, cho, *as, so* ; gu, gur, *that* ;) and *Compound* (as air an aobhar sin, *therefore* ; aeh coma co dhiù, *nevertheless, notwithstanding.*)

Some Conjunctions are used in pairs and are said to be co-relative ; as cho.....ri, *so.....as* ; an.....neo, *whether.....or* ; araon.....agus, *both.....and.*

THE INTERJECTION.

§80. An Interjection is a word or phrase of exclamation denoting some strong emotion, but not entering into the grammatical construction of the sentence ; as, haoidh ! *hallo !* seall ! *faic !* feuch ! *behold ! lo !* thugad ! *hook it !* ho ró ! *huzza !*

Many phrases are used as Interjections ; thus, mo naire 's mo leaghadh ! *O fy !* éudail a dh-fhearaibh an t-saoghal ! *O dear !*

EXERCISE XXIV.

Nochd rìgh àraidh do dhuine glic mòrachd a rìoghachd, agus meud a chumhachd agus a bheartais : Ach an àite amharc air féin agus air a shonas talmhaidh le h-ìoghnadh, thubhairt an duine glic ris, “ Is iad na nithe sin a ta 'g ar deanamh neo-thoileach air an t-saoghal so fhàgail, agus 'g ar dalladh a thaobh ar dleasdanas do ar Dia agus ar Slànuighear. Ma's duine glic thu air do shon féin, tarruing do chridhe uapa gu grad, agus guidh air Dia gu'n stiùradh e thu gu ionmhas a thasgadh suas 'san ionad sin far nach cladhaich am meirleach, agus nach truaill an reudan a chaoidh.

'Nuair a bha òganach àraidh a' gul agus ri bròn air son a mhàthar, a fhuair bàs beagan roimh sin thubhairt companach a bha aige ris gu'm bu chòir dha misneachd a ghlacadh, do bhrìgh gu'n robh mòr-ghradh aig d'a mhàthair, agus gu'n robh e ùmhal di anns gach ni a chuir i fa a chomhair. “ Smuainich mi féin sin,” orsa an t-òganach, “ fhada's bu bheò i ; ach a nis, 'nuair tha i marbh tha iomadh ni a' teachd 'nam chuimhne anns an do ghiùlain mi mi féin gu mi-chiatach d'a taobh ; agus tha so ga m' fhàgail brònach air an uair, do bhrìgh nach urrainn domh nis a leasachadh.

Impersonal Use of the Passive Voice. — 'Nuair chunnacas a' tighinn iad. Chualas é 'g radh. Dh' aithnich i aogas a leannain, 'us ehlisg a-cridhe 'na còm. Gun mhoille, gun tàmh buailear a dh' fhios na tràighe, agus faighear an laoch 's a dhaoine m' a thimechioll.

SYNTAX, (Rialtachadh.)

§81. THE ARTICLE.

RULE 1. The Article stands immediately before its noun ; as, an dàn, am preas.

RULE 2. When an adjective preceeds the noun, the article stands before the adjective ; as, a' cheud là.

RULE 3. The article agrees with its noun in gender, case, number and form ; as, am preas, nan oirean.

RULE 4. A noun which governs another noun in the genitive case does not take the article ; as, iuchair an doruis, *the key of the door*.

RULE 5. The article is prefixed to words used in a collective sense, names of virtues, vices, metals, and kingdoms or states.

RULE 6. A simple appellative to a proper name does not take the article, but a compound one does.

NOTE.—A simple appellative added to the full name takes the article.

§82. THE NOUN.

RULE 8.—Nouns referring to the same thing are in the same case ; as, Ban-rìgh Victoria, Queen Victoria.

NOTE.—An adjective qualifying nouns in apposition is placed between them, and when there are two or more adjectives the last noun takes the article ; as, Eòbhann glas gobh, *pale Ewan the blacksmith* ; Eòbhann cridheil, blàth, an ceannaiche, *merry, warm-hearted Ewan, the merchant*.

RULE 9.—A titled proper name, a noun in apposition having the article or a possessive pronoun, and a noun in opposition to a dative, are put in the *nominative*

absolute ; as, mac Joseph saor, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter* ; do mhacaibh Bharsillai an Gileadach, *to the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite* ; ri Sàrai a bhean, *to Sarai his wife*.

Rule 10.—The particle *a* is always prefixed to the Vocative case.* When two nouns are in apposition in the vocative case, each takes *a* ; gabh comhairle, a leanabh, a mhic, *be advised, O child, O son*.

NOTE.—Except when the possessive pronoun is expressed ; as, a ghaoil, mo rùn ! *beloved, my desire !*

Rule 11.—One noun governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive case.

NOTE.—The genitive follows the noun that governs it. As, solus lochrain, *the light of a lamp* ; solus an là, *the light of day, daylight*.

Rule 12.—A noun which itself governs the genitive is put in the nominative though governed by another noun ; as, meas craobhan a' ghàraidh, *the fruit of the trees of the garden*.

NOTE.—Each part of a succession of proper names is put in the genitive ; as, Joseph mac Heli, mhic Mhatait, mhic Lebhi, &c., *Joseph the son of Heli, the son of Matthat, the son of Leri, &c.*, Lu. iii, 23 ; mac Joseiph an t-saoir, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter's (son or servant)*.

Rule 13.—An adjective or article may come between the noun and its genitive ; as, mac ban Alastair, *Alexander's fair-haired son*.

Rule 14.—Instead of the genitive case, the prepositions aig, do and le, are used with the dative to denote

* When the vocative enters into the construction of a phrase, the particle *a* is not expressed ; as, rùn nan sonn.

possession ; as, mac le Iain, *one of John's sons, a son of John*; leabhar aig Seòras, *George's book*.

Rule 15.—After nouns of quantity the preposition *de* with the dative may be used instead of the genitive; and must be used when the governed noun has an adjective or governs the genitive ; as, mòran *de* bhainn, *a great deal of milk* ; slat *de* shioda chaol, *a yard of narrow silk*.

§83. THE ADJECTIVE.

Rule 16.—An Adjective is generally placed after the noun it qualifies ; as, ni coguis ghlan agus inntinn thoilichte, *duine sona, a good conscience and a contented mind makes (lit. will make) a happy man*.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply when the adjective is in the predicate and the noun elsewhere ; as, tha é blàth an diugh, *to-day is warm* ; is sona an duine é, *he is a happy (lit. happy is the man he ;)* tha an duine ud sona, *that man is happy*.

Rule 17.—An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case ; as, òglach còir, *a kind youth* ; dànachd mhòr, *great confidence*.

Rule 18.—An adjective referring to two or more nouns of different genders, agrees with the noun placed next it ; as, each agus làr bhàn, *a white horse and a white mare* ; làr agus each bàn.

Rule 19.—When a noun forms its nominative plural like its genitive singular the objective attached to it, is aspirated in the plural ; as, bàird cheòlmhòra, *musical poets*.

NOTE.—An adjective beginning with *d* preceded by a noun ending in *n* is always plain ; as, coin dubha, *black dogs*.

Rule 20.—A collective noun takes an adjective singular with its genitive and dative, but an adjective

plural with its nominative and accusative ; as, cinneach naomha, *a holy nation* ; na cloinne bhe, *of the little children*.

Rule 21.—An adjective placed before its noun suffers no inflexion in its termination.

An adjective placed before its noun aspirates that noun ; as, seann mhuinntir, *old people* ; droch dhuine, *a bad man*.

NOTE.—1. The adjectives most commonly placed before their nouns are : deagh, *good*, droch, *bad*, seann, *old*,* lag, *weak*.

2. Many monosyllabic adjectives are prefixed to nouns, verbs or other adjectives and form with these one compound word ; as, àrd-shagart, *a high priest* ; òigear (=òg-fhear) *a young man* ; banabhard, *a poetess* ; so the prefixes—ath, *again* ; ath-thog, *rebuilt* ; bith, *continual* ; bith-dheanamh, *constant working* ; &c.

Rule 22.—Adjectives of *plenty* govern the genitive, and adjectives of *want* are followed by *de* and the dative, as, poc làn phòir, *a bag full of seed* ; gann de 'n airgid, *scarce of money*.

Rule 23.—The following classes of adjectives require a preposition after them :

1.) Signifying *affections of the mind* : miannach, déigheil, iarrtach, cáirdeil, and such like, require *air*, *ri* or *do* ; as, miannach air airgid, *desirous of money*.

2.) Signifying *profit or disprofit* : fúmail, buannachail, eirramach, còlach, &c., require *air*, *air* or *do*.

3.) Signifying *likeness or unlikeness* : amhuil, coslach, mi-choslach, ionann, &c., require *ri* ; as, coslach ris an leabhar so, *like this book*.

4.) Signifying *proximity or distance* : fad, fagus, dlúth, &c., require *do* or *o* ; as, fad o 'n eaglais, *far from the church*.

* Initial Dentals are not aspirated by seann.

Rule 24.—The Comparative degree with the verb *is* requires *na* after the first object compared ; as, *is sine thusa na mise, you are older than I.*

Rule 25.—The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na's** before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time present.

The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na bu* before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time past ; as, *cha-n fhaic mi neach eile na's deigheile air urram na ean, I do not see (lit. I will not see) any other more desirous of honour than he ; bha Uilleam na bu shaoibhire na Iain, William was richer than John.*

Rule 26.—The Superlative degree is followed by *de* when selection is stated ; as, *is é Iain a 's sine de 'n dithis, John is the older of the two ; is i Mòr a 's boidhehe dhiubh, Sarah is the prettiest of them.*

NOTE.—The Superlative is used in Gaelic when selection from two only is implied, as well as when from a greater number.

§81. THE PRONOUN.

Rule 27.—Personal, prepositional and possessive pronouns agree with their co-relatives in gender, number and person ; as, *dh' fhalbh Màiri 'us thug i an leanabh leatha, Mary went away and she took the child with her.*

Collective nouns require a pronoun in the plural ; as, *is aon sluagh a ta ann agus aon teanga aca.*

*On page 32, *ni 's* and *ni b'* are (erroneously ?) used for *na 's* and *na b'* (*contr.* for *na bu*). We do not think it is an error for almost all writers use these forms, but it is best to abide by one mode of spelling and pronunciation.

Rule 28.—A pronoun standing for a clause is in the third person singular masculine.

Rule 29. A feminine pronoun standing for a clause requires a masculine person as subject; as, *an duine a' b'f' denoting a female takes a feminine pronoun*; as, *'s dea an boirionnach i' n' t' b'f' denoting a male*.

Rule 30.—A noun and its pronoun may be in the nominative to the same verb; as, *tear do dh'each be' teare é, a noun of fear f' is in the nominative to the verb*.

—S'G. THE VERB.

Rule 31.—The verb is placed before its nominative; as, *trainig Mac-Leòid, Macleod has come*.

The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns precede their verbs; as, *an duine a' fhuair é, the man who received it*; *co rinn é? who did it?*

Rule 32.—The verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, *glac thusa, catch thou*; *bhuail an duine an t-each, the man struck the horse*.

NOTE.—The nominative is not expressed after a personal termination of a verb; as, *fosglaihb' na dorsan, open ye the doors*; or emphatic, *fosglaihb'he na dorsan*.

Rule 33.—A question is answered by the verb and tense which asks it; as, *an alp mi so? Cha-n alp; an f'aid mi? th'aid*.

NOTE.—1. The nominative is not expressed in the answer except:

1.) for emphasis; as, *an abair mi sud ris? Cha-n abair thusa*.

2.) after *is*; as, *An é an duine so é? Cha-n é*.

Consequently a question asked in the Potential mood in the first person is answered in the third person; as, *am bithinn fad air an rathad? Bhitheadh*.

Rule 34.—When two or more verbs are joined by

a conjunction the last only has the nominative expressed; as, dh' iarr agus ghuidh é oirnn, *he asked and entreated of us.*

NOTE.—Except when there is a personal termination; as, ghlacamaid agus cumamaid é, *let us seize it and keep it.*

Rule 35.—After the verb *is* the predicate comes before the subject; as, is káidir an duine Tomás, *Thomas is a strong man*; is ní eonrach an ní so, *this is a wicked thing.*

NOTE.—Bu aspirates a consonant following it, except *d* and *t*, and is written *b'* before *f* aspirated or a vowel; as, bu shocair an gille e, *he was a quiet lad*; *b'* ole a mhianm, *his desire was bad.*

Rule 36.—Propositions universally true are expressed in the future tense; as, le gliocas togar tigh, agus le tuigse daingníhear é: Prov. xxiv, 3.

NOTE.—When *bi* or *is* are used such propositions are sometimes expressed in the present tense; as, tha aon Dia ann, *there is one God.*

Rule 37.—Transitive verbs govern the accusative case; as, diùin an doras; fhuair é a' bhuaidh, *he gained the victory.*

Rule 38.—Verbs of *asking, teaching, promising, giving, refusing*, and some others (*i. e.*, such as in some languages govern two objectives), require, in the Active and the Passive Voice, a preposition governing the purpose or result or object benefitted or discommoded; as, thug é deoch do Sheumas, *he gave James a drink.*

Rule 39.—Many active and neuter verbs require a preposition to complete their meaning (see §73); as, leig as mo lamh, *let go my hand.*

Rule 40.—The impersonal form of active verbs is followed by *le* when the cause, agent, or instrument is expressed; as, chunnacas leam, *I saw.*

Rule 41.—A verb may be governed in the infinitive mood by a noun, an adjective, or another verb; as, féumaidh sian pasgadh, *we must fold*; tha mi toilteach falbh, *I am willing to go*.

Rule 42.—When the object of the infinitive precedes it, the latter is aspirated and is preceded by *a*; as, chum bean a ghabhail, *to take a wife*.

NOTE.—1. *Bi* and verbs of *motion* require *a* before the infinitive; as, chaidh é a shruil-imachd, *he has gone to take a walk*.

2. The Infinitive of *purpose* in the Active Voice is preceded by *chum* or *gu*; as, chum réis a ruith, *to run a race*; or the infinitive of purpose may be expressed by *chum*, and the Second Past Subjunctive if the principal verb be in a past tense; and by *chum* and the Future Subjunctive when the principal verb is in present or future time.

Rule 43.—The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed after them in the genitive.

The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed before them in the accusative; as, pasgadh an aodaich, *to fold the cloth*; a' briseadh arain, *breaking bread*; aodaich a phasgadh, *to fold cloth*.

Rule 44.—When the object of an infinitive is a pronoun, a possessive pronoun is used, and is rendered into English by a personal pronoun; as, tha é ga m' éarruigh, *he draws me*.

§46. THE ADVERB.

Rule 45.—The simple adverbs, cha, fhu, gle, ní, níor, nar, ro, precede and aspirate the words which they modify; as, fhu ghlan, *very clear*.

NOTE.—1. Cha seldom aspirates a dental.

2. Cha requires *-n* before a vowel and *f'* aspirate; and ní requires *h-* before a vowel, *-m* before a labial,

and *-n* before a lingual ; as, cha-n fhoghain sin, *that will not be sufficient* ; ni-n bris mi, *I will not break*.

3. Gu is expressed before the first only of two or more adjectives which it modifies ; but if they be coupled by a conjunction, gu is expressed with each adjective ; as, gu ìlaidh, còir, *kindly, benevolently* ; gu bocht ach gu h-onorach, *poorly but honestly*.

Rule 46.—A compound adverb or an adverbial phrase is placed either between the subject and object, or after the object of the verb it modifies ; as, rinn é gu math e, *he did it rightly* ; rinn sé é gu dona, *he did it badly*.

§87. THE PREPOSITION.

Rule 47.—The simple prepositions á, aig, air, ann, de, do, fo, feadh, gu, gum, le, mar, mu, o, ri, roimh, tar, troimh, govern the dative case ; as, le tòirleum, *with a leap* ; air tìr, *on land* ; tre theasaich, *through a fever*.

NOTE.—1. Anns is used before a relative pronoun or the article ; as, anns an là, *in the day* ; anns'eudainn, *in his face* ; and the particle *an* (*am* before labials) is inserted after ann before an indefinite noun for the sake of euphony ; as, ann an leabhar, *in a book*.

2. As, gus, leis and ris are used before the article and relative and possessive pronouns ; as, leis an rinn sé é, *by which he made it*.

Rule 48.—Bharr, ear, chum, trid and ré govern the genitive case ; as, ré na h-oidheche, *during the night*.

Rule 49.—De, do, fo, mu, roimh, tre, troimh, aspirate a noun with or without the article ; mar and gun aspirates a noun without the article ; as, do na choin, *to the dogs*.

NOTE.—1. De and do take *dh-* before a vowel or *f* aspirate ; as, de dh-èim, *of butter*.

2. Air sometimes aspirates its noun ; as, air thalamh, *on earth*.

Rule 50.—Os, eadar and seach govern the accusative; as, eadar am béul 's an gogan (between the cup and the lip.)

Mar and gus govern the accusative of nouns definite; as, mar an leabhar so, *like this book.*

Rule 51.—Compound prepositions govern the genitive case; as, air son a' ghnothaidh, *for the business.*

NOTE.—The genitive under this rule is governed by the noun contained in the compound preposition.

Rule 52.—The simple prepositions are generally repeated before each noun they govern; but the compound prepositions are not generally so repeated; as, dean ceartas do 'n bhoichd agus do 'n dilleachdan, *give justice to the poor and the orphan.*

§88. THE CONJUNCTION.

Rule 53.—Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case.

Conjunctions connect verbs in the same voice, mood, tense, number and person, when the actions denoted are the same; as dealbh fir agus mnà, *the picture of a man and a woman*; tha mòran air an gairm ach beagan air an taghadh, *many are called but few are chosen.*

Rule 54.—In comparison ri is the co-relative of cho; as, cho geal ris an t-sneachd, *as white as (the) snow.*

Otherwise agus is the co-relative of cho; as, bi cho math agus an doras fhosgadh, *be so good as to open the door.*

EXERCISES IN READING.

A CHLANN NAN GAEL!

Is dearbhtha nach eil an diugh Cinneach as àirde cliù na sibh fein ag aiteachadh an domhain. Thoil sibh, mar ri bhur sinsear, an luaidh òirdheire so'am builsgaun